FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[cross-reference]

GENERAL STRIKE REPORTED 90 PERCENT EFFECTIVE

PY061557 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1547 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA) -- The strike was practically total throughout the country this morning, since a large number of workers decided to observe the measure adopted by the labor confederations. The industrial, trade, transportation and the public and private administrative sectors reduced their activities by about 90 percent. This is the first general strike called since the installation of the military government in March 1976.

The exception to the rule was Chaco Province, where the labor organizations decided to report to work and donate today's pay to those persons who were affected by the floods.

Cordoba Province, which is one of the most important industrial centers of the country, was virtually paralyzed, except for the transportation sector which operated normally. A Sunday atmosphere prevailed in the industrial belt in view of the almost total absence of workers. Most of the shops, except for small shops run by their owners, observed the strike, as did banks and financial institutions. No newspapers were printed in Cordoba today due to the strike held yesterday by the workers of the press workers union. Police officers who were consulted stated that absolute tranquillity prevails throughout the province.

The trade, banking and industrial sectors of Mendoza totally halted their activities. Transportation services were scarce; however, court employees reported to work.

Government Oil Deposits did not stop its activities. This was in order "not to affect production," but the number of absentees was very high.

The strike was almost total in the trade and metallurgical sectors, railway companies, some city halls, the national mail and telegraph enterprise and in national and provincial bodies.

No Incidents Reported

PY070238 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA) -- No incidents were registered during the general nationwide strike observed today, police sources report. The sources also report that the stoppage was observed by 100 percent of the workers in railway, bus and subway services.

This unofficial report has been the only information available from government sources, since both Government House and the Ministeries of Labor and of the Interior and the Federal Police have kept silent on the matter.

It was not possible to confirm, at the Interior Ministry, the remark allegedly made by Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston in Resistencia that 'everything is paralyzed." The remarks reportedly made by Labor Under Secretary Humberto Capelli that approximately 90 percent of the workers observed the strike, could not be confirmed either.

Concerning the evaluation [words indistinct] by the Federal Police, even though they were not officially released, it could be learned that 100 percent of workers observed the strike in the railways, bus, subway and garbage collection services. According to the above unofficial report, 85 percent of the commercial sector and 40 percent of the banking sector honored the strike.

Navy Chief's Reaction

PY061153 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1106 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (DYN) -- Navy Commander in Chief Adm Ruben Franco has said that the national strike called for today by the labor union "does not help peace, harmony or the working sector." The navy chief made this brief remark about the strike when he arrived in this capital from Salta. He refused to say what type of attitude would be adopted by the junta to improve the economic and social situation, indicating that "that question must be put to the government."

Interior Minister Calls Strike 'Normal'

PY062139 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1825 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (DYN) -- Talking to DYN reporters at the metropolitan airport this afternoon, upon his arrival from a visit to Chaco Province -- where he traveled in order to evaluate the situation in flooded areas -- Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston said that the strike being observed today "is an absolutely normal fact" and that "it is normal and we must accept it as such provided there is no disorder and provided the strike is observed with some order." Reston added: "As soon as I arrive at the ministry, I will make an evaluation of the situation" in connection with the strike.

"In Chaco Province," he went on, "the strike was not observed due to obvious reasons. I left very early this morning and, therefore, I will be able to evaluate the situation only after I get back to the ministry."

When asked to give his opinion on the massive observance of the stike throughout the country, Reston replied "I have nothing to say" because it is a matter to be dealt with by union leaders." [quotation marks as received] He stated that the measure "complies with legal regulations" and that "it is normal and we must accept it as such provided there is no disorder and provided the strike is observed with some order." At this point, Reston ended the talk and left in the company of Interior Ministry officials and his bodyguards.

Labor Leader Calls It 'Success'

PY071109 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT Brasil [General Labor Confederation headquartered on Brasil Street] said tonight that after consulting all CGT rural branches, the strike could be said to have been a complete success. His evaluation coincides with those by the CGT Azopardo [General Labor Confederation headquartered on Azopardo Street] and the group of independents.

Talking to a TELAM reporter, Ubaldini said that the results of the strike called for today were discussed by the CGT Brasil executive council. The strike, he explained, can be said to have been staged with discipline and to have been properly organized.

It should also be taken into account, he noted, that the successful completion of the strike was accomplished by workers, agrarian leagues, professionals and the commercial sector. Ubaldini also said that the strike was a national protest.

After congratulating all workers, he stated that the people's support for the strike has strengthened the CGT commitment, in the eyes of the people and of the fatherland, to continue the unyielding struggle for a just, free and sovereign nation. In conclusion, Ubaldini said: May God guide our fatherland and our course, which the people have reaffirmed today. Ubaldini stayed at the CGT headquarters, located at 1482 Brasil Street, from the early morning hours to shortly before 2100.

B.A. Police To Strike 7 Dec

PY070233 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (DYN) -- Police personnel from the Province of Buenos Aires were again called today by the so-called Police Organization Movement [Mopol] to stop their activities tomorrow beginning at 0800 and to gather in front of the regional units of each jurisdiction to demand a 75 percent wage increase.

Mopol sources stated today that this coercive measure means that there will be no guards in the banks and private enterprises. The members of the police organization forwarded a note to the news media calling the personnel of that sector in the Province of Buenos Aires to adhere to their protest. Regarding the duration of the measure, they stated that it will continue "until Governor Jorge Aguado through an order of the day or through a reserved bulletin" decides to report a satisfactory solution to their wage demands. The other Mopol demand is for the immediate payment for additional duty hours, which are usually paid after a 60-day delay, according to the sources, while those who request such additional duty hours must pay for them in advance.

The sources have reported that today several high-ranking police officers intimidated the personnel not to join the coercive measures, threatening them with arrest and transfers. The sources added that Buenos Aires Police Chief Gen Fernando Verplaetsen promised an increase of only 18 percent "and this is not making us equal to the Federal Police, because to be equal to them we should be given a 75 percent increase, which is what we are asking for."

Mopol invited the "police personnel from stations and substations to gather in front of the regional units of their jurisdictions beginning at 0800." Mopol had previously organized police protests which consisted of rallies in different cities of the interior of the province and of districts of Greater Buenos Aires, and self-confinement in their barracks. These measures were carried out last week.

BIGNONE, FIGUEIREDO TO MEET 'AFTER 6 JANUARY'

PY062259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 6 Dec 82

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Dec (NA) -- Argentine and Brazilian Presidents Reynaldo Bignone and Joao Baptista Figueiredo will meet after next 6 January, "although no date or place has been set," said Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari after his meeting with the Brazilian president.

He said: "The main reason for the meeting will be the signing of the final documents for the building of the bridge which will join Porto Meira in Brazil with Puerto Iguazu in Argentina."

BIGNONE DISCUSSES RECONCILIATION WITH ARAMBURU

PY052123 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Dec 82 p 13

[Text] The head of the Argentine bishops' conference, Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu, briefed President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday on the Catholic Church's drive for "reconciliation," reliable sources said.

Aramburu and Bignone met for two hours at the presidential residence in Olivos, reportedly discussing among other topics the "Day of National Reconciliation" the church is organizing for December 19. The sources said the cardinal once again stated the churchmen's concern at the lack of an official answer concerning the fate of people who went missing during the military's "dirty war" against subversion in the late seventies. [as published]

Aramburu, who avoided the press before and after yesterday's meeting, said recently contacts between the church and the government would help attain "an authentic reconciliation."

Unconfirmed reports said the head of the bishops' conference told the president yesterday the church favoured a prompt return to democracy.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FALKLANDS WAR SWORN IN

PY031559 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Dec 82 p 9

[Text] (DYN) -- The members of a military committee set up to probe political and strategic decision-making in the Malvinas conflict will be sworn in today by the junta in a behind-closed-doors ceremony, military sources said yesterday.

Generals Benjamin Rattenbach (84 years old) and Tomas Sanchez de Bustamante will represent the army in the special committee, while Admirals Alberto Vago and Jorge Boffi and Brigadiers Carlos Rey and Francisco Cabrera will represent the navy and the air force.

The decision to set up the committee was taken during the junta's meeting on November 10, when a 90-day deadline was reportedly fixed for the six senior officers to submit their report.

The three commanders-in-chief at the time of the conflict, Lieutenant-General Leopoldo Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo, all of whom have since gone into retirement, will presumably be probed as part of the committee's work. The tactical aspects of the 10-week South Atlantic war have already been probed within each armed service, and some officers are rumoured to have been court-martialled.

The six-man committee, which is to be sworn in at the Congress building, is thought likely to investigate major decisions, including sending sending troops to the islands on April 2 and the refusal to withdraw despite the United Nations Security Council's resolution 502, rather than smaller decisions which led to tactical mistakes.

BILATERAL RELATIONS SAID IMPROVED BY REAGAN'S TRIP

PY061528 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Common Interests"]

[Text] The best result of President Reagan's visit is not the $1.2 billion loan since, among other reasons, it was negotiated in September. Nor is it the invitation extended to Brazilian astronauts to participate in the space shuttle flights since although kind, it is a premature offer. The really positive and encouraging result of the U.S. President's visit to Brazil is that the U.S. Government understands and encourages Brazil's efforts in its struggle against economic difficulties.

Because the United States wants these efforts to be imitated, it is willing to aid our country in whatever way possible. This willingness became evident at the meeting Sao Paulo businessmen held with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan, who promised them that action would be carried out in Congress to lift customs barriers. In addition, we must note that Minister Delfim Netto said that bilateral trade relations "will improve a lot" since the United States now understands better the difficulties that Brazilian exports are experiencing.

Regarding this important issue, it must be noted that the success of these negotiations does not mean that we have to achieve a complete and immediate understanding regarding our claims. All the good intentions of the White House are limited by the actions in Congress of the active and powerful protectionist congressional bloc. In his Sao Paulo speech, Reagan himself clearly stated that he considers protectionism an area of reciprocal concessions when he noted: "The establishment of protectionist measures against imports and the establishment of barriers to avoid the entry of competitive merchandise and services from other nations is a threat... the protection of exports through means of artificial support is another threat."

It is well known that the United States accuses Brazil of using these means of artificial support (however, the United States also uses them and this was recently admitted at the GATT conference). Therefore, it was no coincidence that Reagan mentioned this matter. But it is fair to say that Reagan's discreet "reprimand" does not represent the tone of his speeches during his stay in Brazil. On the contrary, emphasis was placed on stressing the solidarity between the two countries, in repeatedly noting that the two countries share the same destiny because of traditional ties uniting them, because they share the same ideology and mainly because of the international economic crisis.

Reagan said: "Creditor and debtor countries must remember that each of them is enormously interested in the success of the other." However, President Figueiredo used other terms to describe the present economic situation in his UN speech. Figueiredo attributed a great part of the problems affecting debtor countries to errors of creditor countries, but it would be absurd to hope that Brazil and the United States would share the same view about the international economic crisis.

The truth is that today the differences of opinion seem to be quite less than those that existed before Reagan's visit to Brazil -- and this is the best result of the presence of the U.S. President among us.

## Leaders Facing 'Moment of Truth'

PY071213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 82 p 3

[From "The Notes and Information Page": "Hour of Decision"]

[Excerpts] It cannot be denied that President Reagan's visit has brought relief to Brazilian Government and business circles. This is not only because the U.S. Presiden granted a $1.2 billion loan which will resolve the country's cash problems for some time; or because of having stated several times or for having publicly recognized several times that successive Brazilian governments have always concerned themselves zealously with foreign debt problems and that he thinks the international financial community should show consideration for the national treasury. It is also because he clearly expressed the purpose of making Brazil a U.S. partner in the southern hemisphere on "a mutually satisfactory" basis (to use President Figueiredo's own words).

This evocation of the new World, something rare in statements by U.S. presidents, suffices to reveal the transforming spirit with which Reagan wants to imbue his policy. It should be noted that he did not bring with him any plan for assistance. The positive balance which remains from his visit to Brazil is the message he addressed to the Sao Paulo businessmen extolling the work ethic and the virtues of perseverance and thrift. Another legacy of his visit are the diplomatic recommendations he made to the Brasilia officials, explaining how the trend toward bureaucratization and concentration of power in the hands of an inefficient government was reversed in the United States and how productivity, creativity, tax reduction and support for small- and medium-sized enterprises were promoted.

This visit made it clear that President Reagan -- Brazil and the United States are among "the few nations exercising worldwide influence and responsibilities" -- wants Brazil to assist the United States in the effort to shape a world in which protectionism does not wind up wiping out the jobs it momentarily helps to create; to help the United States to defend Brazil from the criticism of the industrialized countries which are afraid of eventually being overwhelmed by competition from Brazilian goods (if by 1985 Brasilia does not cease to exert protectionism over its exports); to work together with the United States to improve multilateral mechanisms capable of removing economic discussion from the emotional atmosphere of political accusations.

President Reagan indeed offered Brazil a new kind of alliance through an audience of Sao Paulo businessmen: The United States wants Brazil, by dint of its own significance (size, population, gross domestic product, international trade) to help it to bring about the liberalization of international trade "by means which can better insure our mutual prosperity." To that effect he defends, with the vehemence of one who lived through two world wars, free trade (conscious of the difficulties which the U.S. Congress can raise), disarmament in the hemisphere, and a policy of containment of the USSR and its outpost on the continent. Even if Brazil does not accept the offer -- which ultimately involves aid and trade -- the United States will still forge ahead.

Looking into the empty coffers, the makers of Brazilian foreign policy should now make their decisions. Finally, after so much technocratic arrogance and scorn for public opinion, the moment of truth has arrived for the oligarchs who govern us and the entrepreneurs who amass the national wealth. Decisions must be made without procrastination.

OFFICIALS REACT TO REPORTED COUP ATTEMPT

FY041947 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Flavio Sapha, interim Planalto Palace spokesman, tonight denied a report published in the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN indicating that an attempted coup had been put down by President Figueiredo 2 days before President Reagan arrived in Brazil. After having spoken with Leitao de Abreu, chief of the civilian household, the spokesman said that the report was nothing but a bit of mischief.

According to the London newspaper, the 27 November coup was to have been carried out by a group of colonels and majors of the first army and it was to have been unleashed due to Leonel Brizola's win in the Rio de Janeiro elections for governor. The authors of the coup, if successful, were going to put Leonel Brizola in a helicopter and then throw him into the sea. It appears that the coup was thwarted when some of the officers who had been invited to participate in the coup spoke of it with superiors and thus the information reached Planalto Palace. According to the London newspaper, the army minister wanted to arrest all officers involved in the coup. But, in view of the visit of the U.S. President, Planalto Palace opted to take more discreet measures.

Minister Leitao de Abreu considers the London newspaper's story to be a fantasy. Minister Rubem Ludwing terms the report as preposterous. The army's press center chief, Gen Otavio Luis Rezende, asserts that the London newspaper's report has caused the indignation of Army Minister Walter Pires himself and he asserted that the report originated in a decadent mind, that the originator is living 50 years behind the times and has not kept up with changes in the world, less so those in Brazil.

Navy Minister Maximiliano da Fonseca stated that currently Brazil does not have the atmosphere for coups. He guaranteed that there is no type of movement afoot for a coup and the situation in the armed forces is one of calm. He asserted that THE GUARDIAN has published a completely unfounded, deceitful and ridiculous report.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the deputy leader of the official party, Sequeira Campos, branded the report a lie. Sequeria Campos' comment was made when Deputy [name indistinct], deputy leader of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], read out the newspaper's report during a plenary session of the Chamber and commented that the report agrees with the overall apprehension, because something strange was happening in Rio de Janeiro. Senators Jarbas Passarinho and Jose Sarney and Deputies Nelson Marchezan and Sergio Borja, all members of the PDS [Social Democratic Party], do not believe that there is any truth in the report about an attempted coup. Senator Rodrigo Saturnino, a PDT member who, according to an AFP report, was to have been thrown into the sea together with Brizola, was not impressed by the report, but he stated that the atmosphere was just right for such an attempt in Rio de Janeiro. He also stated that if such a climate (?did not) exist, this story would never have circulated.

COLUMNIST SPECULATES ON PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

PY270124 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Tom Murphy: "Government Controls Electoral College -- Who Will Be the Next President?"]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- President Figueiredo, the members of his administration and the leaders of the pro-government PDS (Social Democratic Party) can rest easy -- no matter what the result of disputed vote counts in Para and Acre, the present government will control the electoral college when it meets in January, 1985 to select the next president of Brazil.

Indeed, the pro-government character of the college is one of the chief results of Brazil's Nov. 15 general election. Like Figueiredo, the next president will enjoy a six year term of office, but will be ineligible for immediate reelection. Given the probable composition of the electoral college, the likely next president of Brazil will be the man chosen by the PDS national convention which must meet no later than Sept. 15, 1984. Who will that man be?

Cabinet Member

Much of the post-election speculation has centered on the possibility of a civilian politician or cabinet member. Such a solution would tend to give emphasis to the idea of a political "opening" in the country, a return to "normal" in the country, a return to "normal" political conditions and practices. Among likely candidates:

Aureliano Chaves, 54, vice-president of Brazil. Chaves' chief advantage is his political bona fides. As a former federal deputy and governor of the populous State of Minas Gerais, Chaves is a political "insider." His chief disadvantage is probably his handling of the Brazilian presidency during a two month period in 1981 when President Figueiredo declared himself temporarily incapacitated following a mild heart attack. During Chaves' brief tenure as acting chief executive, 15 members of the government party broke PDS discipline to vote with the opposition on an important political question. Chaves may have lost the confidence of top military leaders because of his perceived lack of firmness during the incident.

Paulo Maluf, 51, federal deputy and former Sao Paulo governor. Maluf's chief asset is a vote total for federal deputy which, when the final returns are in, could top 500,000. His chief liability is a bombastic personality which alienates both politicians and military leaders.

Mario Andreazza, 64, minister of the interior. Andreazza enjoys a reputation as a deer [as published], but it's a tarnished reputation. Former Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen once said, "Every Andreazza project automatically costs at least one trillion cruzeiros." One such project, devised during Andreazza's tenure as minister of transport in the early 1970's, is the transamazonian Highway, much of which is today overgrown with weeds.

Marco Maciel, 42, senator and former governor of the State of Pernambuco. Maciel's chief asset is his recent Pernambuco victory, won in a state where the opposition had been expected to triumph. Probably his chief liability is his relative youth.

Impressive Victory

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, 54, out-going governor of Bahia. Magalhaes, like Maciel, is still enjoying the glow of an impressive electoral victory. The political master of his state, Magalhaes suffers from an image as an old-fashioned political boss.

Jose Sarney, 53, federal senator from Maranhao and national president of the PDS. Sarney's chief asset is his wide network of political connections. His chief liability is his relatively narrow political base as boss of the small northeast state of Maranhao.

Helio Beltrao, 65, minister of social welfare. Beltrao himself said it best in a recent interview: "I don't have much popularity or political clout, but I do have one thing which is very important, credibility." Beltrao gained that precious asset during three years as minister of debureaucratization, a job he used to streamline bureaucratic procedures for all Brazilians while unhesitatingly criticizing his government colleagues. Beltrao's chief liabilities are uncertain health and the lack of a firm political base.

In the event President Figueiredo and his advisers decide the country isn't ready for a civilian, a number of military men will be immediately ready to carry the torch. They include:

Octavio Medeiros, 59, head of the SNI (National Intelligence Service). Medeiros has the top security job once held by Joao Figueiredo. With the resignation of presidential adviser Golbery do Couto e Silva last year, Medeiros emerged as Figueiredo's principal assistant and alter ego. Medeiros, however, is not popular among other top military officers.

Rubem Ludwig, 56, chief military affairs adviser to the president. Ludwig has the advantage of previous service in a civil ministerial post, that of minister of education, where he gained a reputation for honest brokering and able administration. Many military leaders, however, regard the articulate Ludwig as too "civilian" in his political views.

Jose Costa Cavalcanti, 64, president of Eletrobras. Cavalcanti also has the advantage of long service in important political jobs, including federal deputy from Pernambuco and minister of mines and energy. However, his quotation among top administration policy makers has been in decline because of friction over Eletrobras investments and energy policy.

Danilo Venturini, 60, special minister for land use problems. The soft-spoken retired general is a former military affairs adviser to Figueiredo. He is both helped and hurt by his low-profile style. However, in the event of a deadlock among military leaders, Venturini could emerge as a compromise candidate.

## BRIEFS

URANIUM PROCESSING PILOT PLAN -- Yesterday Mines Minister Cesar Cals disclosed that building of a new uranium processing pilot plant will start early next year in Itataia, Ceara State. The plant, which will start operating in 1984, will test the techonology developed by the Brazilian nuclear corporations to separate uranium from phosphate. The largest uranium deposit, estimated in 137,000 tons, is located in Itataia. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 34 PY]

NEW NUCLEAR INSTITUTE PRESIDENT -- Lt Col Durvalo Goncalves has assumed his duties as the new president of the Nuclear and Energy Research Institute (IPEN) replacing Col Hernai Amorim who was dismissed at the request of Governor Jose Maria Marin. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 11 PY]

HIGH OIL PRODUCTION LEVEL -- Petrobras achieved in November the largest oil production in its history by extracting 8,089,434 barrels. This amount means that oil production in comparison to November 1981 has increased by 23.56 percent. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 82 PY]

ARRESTED UNION LEADERS EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY040138 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The interior minister reported today that his ministry has had to order, in accordance with the powers granted it through Article 24 -- a temporary article -- of the Constitution, the expulsion of Manuel Bustos Huerta and Hector Cuevas Salvador from Chile.

The Interior Ministry has released a communique that indicates the steps that are being taken by the government regarding the disturbances that occurred yesterday during a meeting of the National Labor Union Coordinating Board [CNS], a body which has stubbornly and persistently ignored the mandates of authority and has finally openly and frankly challenged the power of authority, including openly violating the laws.

A few minutes ago General Montero gave more details to the press.

[Begin Montero recording] [Words indistinct] the so-called CNS, including other leaders, who, (?abusing) their roles as union leaders, has repeatedly exceeded its role as a union by carrying out political and party activities with the intention of violating the government's laws.

Said demonstration did not have the authorization of the pertinent authority [words indistinct]. Therefore, the police were told to stop the demonstration and consequently Manuel Bustos Huerta and Hector Cuevas Salvador were arrested. [end recording]

General Montero also stated that these two persons had intended to obstruct the return of those exiles who are not a danger to national order and security and that the government will stop any isolated incident that tries to stop the return of these exiles.

Therefore, based on existing data and proceeding on the unquestionable purpose of achieving full national [word indistinct], the minister said, and the goals of common good that the supreme government has set, the Interior Ministry has today ordered the expulsion of Manuel Bustos Huerta and Hector Cuevas Salvador from Chile.

CHAIRMAN OF WHEAT PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION EXPELLED

PY061347 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Official sources have confirmed that Carlos Podlech, chairman of the National Wheat Producers Association, was expelled from the country yesterday. The Interior Ministry measure was implemented at 0845 [1145 GMT], when the leader boarded a KLM plane bound for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The sources stated that Podlech was expelled for violating constitutional rules, and that temporary Article 24 of the Constitution was implemented against him. Podlech was arrested outside the premises of (Esofo) [expansion unknown] in Temuco last Friday while a group of persons were trying to participate in a meeting that had not been authorized. The police reportedly intervened and incidents occurred. The chairman of the National Wheat Producers Association was taken to Santiago on Saturday and the expulsion measure was implemented yesterday, Sunday.

## BISHOP URGES JUDGES, POLITICIANS TO RESPECT RIGHTS

PY031626 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 15

[Bishop Pastor Cuquejo's homily during Virgen of Caacupe Novena on 2 December, devoted to legislators, judiciary, and public servants in Caacupe]

[Text] The image of justice in our country has greatly deteriorated, and the people have lost confidence in the force of law and in the currency of rights. Because this is so, people prefer to resort to the use of naked power or to curry the favor of those who wield power, that is debasing one's human dignity in an attempt to obtain something or to solve some problem.

You have the special obligation of giving validity to the laws of the nation and the rights of persons. This validity of laws and rights is the irreplaceable foundation for just, harmonious and participatory coexistence.

How can that be done? Leglislators must enact laws to protect the real interests of the citizen and the nation; raising the consciousness of everyone regarding the value of laws as the basis for good relations between the governed and the governors and among citizens. The lawyers must promote and defend the rights of all citizens. The judges must zealously administer justice, independently. The public servants must expedite procedures and services.

The right to life, to physical and psychological integrity, freedom of expression, social justice, participation in the decisionmaking process in questions pertaining to the citizenry and the nation must be observed as counterparts to corresponding duties.

The church wants to assume the defense of human rights and to join hands with those who stand up for them. You should know that the church also condemns the disregard for all these rights. It is high time to refrain from lying, from bribetaking and other forms of moral corruption. This is a time for conversion; give our love to the fatherland, its laws and its institutions.

Let us also cooperate with those who are responsible for the enforcement of laws and justice by leading a morally more wholesome life as citizens. Let us no longer resort to the naked use of power to solve our problems.

## FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRASILIA MEETING

PY041856 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues yesterday left for Brasilia where he will attend the 13th meeting of River Plate Basin foreign ministers, which will begin on Monday.

Nogues left on a regular Varig flight scheduled to arrive in Brasilia on the same day. The other members of the Paraguayan delegation to this meeting will leave today.

TERRORISTS EXECUTE HUAMANGUILLA MAYOR, WOUND TWO

PY062309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 6 Dec (AFP) -- Artemio Palomino, mayor of Huamanguilla, 38 km north of this southeastern Peruvian city, was shot to death early this morning in the public square of that district by armed and hooded terrorists, members of the Maoist Shining Path organization, who took him there from his home.

The execution took place at 0100 (0600 GMT), following a raid by the terrorists on Palomino's home and the homes of Juan Benito Huaman, a city employee, and Daniel Barrientos, a peasant, whom they led to the public square. There the terrorists executed the mayor and left the other two with serious head wounds.

Ayacucho, capital of the department with the same name, and four other provinces of this jurisdiction, are under a state of emergency and curfew due to the bloody terrorist activities of the Shining Path organization which has killed more than 40 persons this year.

PLO DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

PA060325 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The PLO has rejected the attempt to involve the organization in the attack against the Jewish synagogue in Lima, Peru, and said that this is probably a Zionist provocation. A PLO communique distributed in Lima states that with the attack on the synagogue the current Zionist directorate has put its evil plans into action to try and counteract the mass support that peoples and governments are offering the just Palestinian cause. The communique recalls that attacks such as the one in Lima have occurred in Europe each time the people show some solidarity with the Palestinians.

DEPUTY MINISTER TERMS GATT MEETING 'DISHEARTENING'

PY032347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Lima, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Roberto Abusada, Peruvian deputy economy minister and head of the Peruvian delegation to the GATT conference, has termed the conference a disheartening event. Upon returning to Lima today, Abusada stated that the Third World countries ought to either request another urgent meeting of the GATT or resort to the United Nations. Deputy Minister Abusada made this suggestion because he feels that the Third World countries were seriously affected by the protectionist measures adopted at the meeting by the industrialized nations.

Abusada stated that the conference, which has just concluded in Geneva, was disheartening and marked by pessimism. Since the meeting's results have been totally adverse for the small countries, these ought to either request another urgent meeting of GATT or resort to the United Nations.

The local media carried daily reports on the meeting without concealing the disappointment over the increasing protectionism implemented by rich countries to the detriment of poor countries. Moreover, they were critical of the surcharges imposed by the United States on Peruvian textile products. These surcharges cause the cost of Peruvian textile products to increase by up to 60 percent on the U.S. market, something which is equivalent to closing the U.S. market to these products.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ARRESTS, PARTY ACTIVITIES

PY040022 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The interior minister has made a thorough analysis of recent events. Gen Yamandu Trinidad said that the wave of rumors only hurts the country. He noted that the meeting of the junta of generals was no more than a routine meeting, nothing special. His statement was made after a ceremony at the new police school closing the school year. On the other hand, Minister Trinidad said that the situation of political leaders who were charged under legal provisions is a question falling entirely within the jurisdiction of the court. First, the interior minister referred to the events which took place on the 18 July Avenue and to the situation of the detainees:

[Begin recording] [Trinidad] I think that the court has already begun to take action. Only a few hours have elapsed, but I believe that the appropriate courts are dealing with the cases and I have the impression -- I do not know whether you know -- that the question may have been [words indistinct] a court problem.

[Question] Regarding those persons who, as is publicly known, were prosecuted by a military court, do you know whether they will continue their sentences?

[Answer] That is a court problem. I do not know. You know that there are court procedures which are normal, I would say, and in addition the detainees have the lawyers [words indistinct] carry out the pertinent steps. This is a problem for them exclusively. I do not know what the situation is.

[Question] General, do you know when talks with politicians will begin so that work on the new constitution can get underway?

[Answer] There are stages that I cannot initiate and I do not know how they will be initiated. There is a law, however, which has laid down several stages. The stages will be followed, and once the political parties are organized [words indistinct] in agreement or not.

[Question] General, can you reveal something about the meeting of the generals and the joint armed forces staff?

[Answer] Please, it was just a routine meeting, a normal meeting, nothing else; just as it should be. [end recording]

Later the interior minister made a statement regarding political activity in the country.

[Begin recording] [Trinidad] The activity that is taking place has been authorized.

[Question] Can the political clubs continue to function?

[Answer] Of course, of course.

[Question] Can they continue making public declarations, public demonstrations?

[Answer] Demonstrations? On demonstrations the rule is very clear: to hold a demonstration permission has to be requested. [Words indistinct] regarding demonstrations may seem to have no purpose. (?The political clubs) will continue as they have always functioned. [passage indistinct]

[Question] In short, Mr Minister, political activity did not come to an end on 28 November?

[Answer] No, sir. It is normal.

[Question] [Words indistinct] because of the events which took place days ago and in which the police intervened, can the country's political activity be disrupted?

[Answer] Political activity can be disrupted if the political leaders cannot keep their followers in line. It is obvious that the other day strange elements trained to cause disorder which is not the norm in our country, had infiltrated. Since in this type of thing the (?aim) is predictable, however, at this moment not only the police but every citizen, every political leader has the same responsibility to see to it that the country can continue operating in peace, tranquillity and order as we all wish and as it should be. [end recording]

POLITICAL LEADERS RELEASED FROM PRISON

PY932344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2019 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Horacio Terra Gallinal, a leader of the National Party (Blanco), who has been in prison for 44 days, was released today. He was tried by the military courts for remarks he made during the campaign that took place prior to the 28 November internal party elections.

I am in good health, Terra told LATIN-REUTER, although he declined to make any other type of statement.

Terra, 60, an engineer, is a member of the Blanco Coalition of the For the Fatherland and Rocha National Movements, the party group that most firmly opposes the government and which obtained 70 percent of the votes within the party.

Rodolfo Saldain, Alberto Zumaran and Carlos Rodriguez Labruna, another three Blanco members of the coalition, and Rear Adm (Ret) Juan Jose Zorrilla, a member of the opposition Colorado Unity and Reform Group, were also brought to trial during the weeks prior to the elections.

The military courts found them guilty of the crime of attacks injurious to the morale of the armed forces.

Blanco Party sources have indicated that Saldain was also released today and that Zumaran and Rodriguez will be released within the next few hours.

Sources close to the Unity and Reform Group have reported that the release of Zorrilla has been asked for.

Former Navy Commander Zorrilla

PY041857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1246 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 4 Dec (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Rear Adm. Ret Juan Zorrilla, former navy commander in chief, was released last night after spending in prison 45 days. He was arrested and charged with making statements harmful to the morale of the army. Zorrilla was arrested and brought before military and honor courts before the internal party elections that took place on the last Sunday of November.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR CONGRESS TO SUPPORT BILLS

FL062315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2221 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today asked deputies and senators to give reasonable support to the bills he has submitted and give them energetic and careful consideration within the framework of complete respect for the division of powers. Miguel de la Madrid submitted to the Congress various bills to modify the basic public administration and national income laws and to establish a system for the health sector.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER TO MEET WITH DE LA MADRID

FL062015 Mexico City NOTIMEX Spanish 1930 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua's planning minister, Commander Henry Ruiz, will meet privately today with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado to discuss bilateral matters. The Nicaraguan minister will arrive here shortly and the meeting with the president of Mexico is slated for this afternoon. Henry Ruiz will depart for his country immediately after the meeting. There is no agenda for the talks but it was asserted that the bilateral matters have to do with the change of administration on 1 December when De la Madrid became president of Mexico.

MEDIA REACTION TO DE LA MADRID SPEECH REPORTED

PA030424 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The inaugural speech by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has produced considerable reaction in the Mexican press, which describes it as realistic and well defined. UNO MAS UNO says that the president's plan for economic recovery outlines a possible way to seek less burdensome solutions for the country's economic crisis. EXCELSIOR views the government program presented by De la Madrid as feasible and solid, and notes that his response to the crisis will be characterized by the necessary austerity and a fair distribution of responsibilities. EL NACIONAL's editorial states that the new Mexican president is aware of the problems affecting the nation and of the means available for solving them. EL DIA remarks that De la Madrid showed his capacity as a statesman, when he discussed the problems and specific proposals for their solution with a comprehensive outlook that defines both short-term and long-term goals.

New Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that Mexico's foreign policy will continue in the same direction and noted that its principles will remain unchanged. Sepulveda Amor made this statement today when he was sworn in. He reiterated that Mexico's foreign policy is fixed and not motivated by whim or fickleness. This policy responds to an unalterable national plan. He said that the principles of Mexico's foreign policy will be upheld despite confrontations or external incidents that might imply diverging interpretations.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Mexico City, 5 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Gen Miguel Mendoza Marquez as commander of the Mexican Air Force, and member of the General Staff; Hector Ramirez Arellano as commanding general of the Mexican Navy; Manuel Armendariz Etchegaray as director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute; Roberto Ayala Gastelum as director general of national storage warehouses; Alfredo Balli Gonzalez as director of national hotels; and Kemil A. Rizk as director of the National Fund for Promotion of Tourism. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1530 GMT 5 Dec 82 FL]

PRESIDENT, EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE REPORT ON TALKS

PA052129 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 35

[By Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Yesterday in an exclusive interview, President Ricardo de la Espriella told CRITICA that he had reiterated to former Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte "that if Panama could serve as neutral ground where the conflicting parties could solve their problems, we would do it gladly."

He stressed that his offer to Duarte had been similar to the position recently announced during De la Espriella's meeting with current Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana.

Asked if any commitment had been made as a result of his meeting with Duarte, President de la Espriella told CRITICA that there is no commitment. According to him, "it was merely a friendly chat, during which we exchanged opinions about the political problems currently affecting Central America and Latin America as a whole."

The president made these remarks after meeting at home for 90 minutes with former President Duarte.

Duarte arrived at the president's house with Guillermo Cochez, secretary general of Panama's Christian Democratic Party. Cochez, however, did not participate in the meeting between the two leaders.

After the meeting, President de la Espriella asked Duarte to make a statement to this paper.

After noting that during his meeting with the Panamanian president, they had discussed the problems of El Salvador in particular, as well as those of Central America, the former president of the Salvadoran Government junta said that that they had "reflected on the phenomenon and the process followed in Panama, on the search for democracy and justice, something which is encouraging for Panamanians."

Commenting on his tour of several countries, including Ecuador, Venezuela and now Panama, Duarte said that although he is no longer a Salvadoran Government official, "I do have a social responsibility to my people."

He added that "it is enviable that you Panamanians have not reached the levels of social conflict which, regrettably, my country, is experiencing.

"That is exactly what I was telling President de la Espriella, that the solutions to Panama's political and social problems can still be discussed, that opinions can still be exchanged," he said.

He then added that "each person has the right to express his feelings. This process does not entail violence, hatred or bitterness. Naturally, and contrary to our own regrettable situation, the serious problem of death, bloodshed and violence -- a crime in which brothers kill each other -- is not present."

Finally, Duarte said that democracy is the only alternative in El Salvador. "The peoples are entitled to decide their own destinies. Democracy and the free expression are the ways in which the peoples can understand each other."

PRESIDENT OF WAGE INCREASES, REAGAN TRIP

PA030455 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 30

[By Mario Martinez Puente and Euclides M Corro R]

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella announced yesterday at the Palace of the Herons that as of January there will be an increase for pensioners and retired people, who, according to the president, "well deserve it." During a meeting with a group of journalists that he invited to lunch in the Yellow Room of the presidency, De la Espriella also announced the approval of an executive decree that increases the minimum wage throughout the country, effective in February.

At the international level, De la Espriella said that Reagan did not include Panama in his tour simply because he was not invited and that the tour is being made at the U.S. President's own initiative.

Replying to brief but varied questions from the journalists, the Panamanian president said that "so far, no changes are planned in his government team."

ORTEGA CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON PAREDES NOMINATION

PA032025 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p1

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] "What I expressed in La Chorrera was my own very personal desire, my feeling as a person and as a leader of this country," Public Works Minister Hector Ortega told our colleague Migdalia Fuentes during a brief interview at the presidential palace. The minister was responding to comment that arose after his brief statement at the inauguration of the new water treatment plant in La Chorrera mentioning Gen Ruben Dario Paredes as the presidential candidate of the government party, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]. Ortega reiterated that there was no preplanned agreement to refer to Paredes' candidacy, and that this was simply a mere demonstration of personal liking that has nothing to do with his position in the cabinet.

PAREDES HINTS AT POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PA052221 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, toured several communities today in the Darien Province, making several announcements that will benefit the agricultural sector and residents in this region. (Cesar Acosta), a teacher, told General Paredes that a Panamenista Party vehicle had been campaigning on the road with a loudspeaker, and that if he, Paredes, decided to be a presidential candidate, the people of (Torti) would support him and vote for him, if he would promise them that their problems will be solved and that the National guard will continue to help them.

Paredes said that the phrase people-government team is more than a slogan, adding that the National Guard will always be united with the people. Those who are trying to separate us are enemies of their own people, he said.

Clearly referring to the intention to include among the constitutional reforms a provision stating that a commander of the national guard cannot be a presidential candidate, General Paredes said: There are some Panamanians that want to deny me my citizens rights, my right to be a Panamanian. That, ladies and gentlemen, I leave up to you.

## LOCALS IMPLICATED IN NORTH KOREAN SPY CASE

PA052135 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 28

[Text] Officials of the Government and Justice Ministry's Immigration and Naturalization Directorate yesterday dismantled an organization that had been set up here in Panama under commercial cover, but which was simply an operations center dedicated to exporting to Central and South America the communist tenets that North Korean leader Kim Il-song advocates as part of his "chuche" ideology.

In early 1981, Korean agents (Pak Che-su), (King-yong), (Ko Tu-pong), (Kim Hyon-kou) and (Choe Su-kil) arrived in Panama with false documents and contacted several Panamanians who were known communists. The agents won these Panamanians over with their North Korean doctrine and associated with them to create the companies KOPAN, inc and FONOGRAMA, inc, which were to serve as cover behind which they would actively engage in espionage and counterespionage activities to spread their communist ideas to Central and South America. While engaged in this effort, they also become involved in arms and drug trafficking, convinced as they were that they had the support of Russia, Cuba and Nicaragua for their struggle dealing with "revolutionary socialist construction."

According to investigations, these five North Koreans, who were deported from our country in June, chose Panama after their central unit reached the conclusion that our country was the most suitable because of its peaceful climate, the existence of a strong currency, the operation of the free zone in Colon and the stability of our authorities.

The North Koreans needed local agents for their work. By giving out bribes, paying large sums of money and distributing shares in the recently created companies, the North Korean group attracted many citizens, among them: Jorge Rogelio Krupnik, Julio Harris, Carlos Perez Herrera, Gilberto Bazan Villalaz (who received over 77,000 balboas), Marcelino Jaen, Alvaro Menendez Franco, Tiburcio Rodriguez, Leonardo Kam, Julio Yao, Pedro Brin Martinez, Mario Augusto Rodriguez, Alberto Velasquez and Luis de Leon Arias.

Six [figure as published] other North Koreans joined the original group of agents. They too were investigated and have already been deported. They were: (Ki Kang-su), (An Kyong-hyeval), (Chi Shang-ok), (Kim Hyon-ku) and (Kim Yong). The Panamanian authorities did not let these agents who sought to disseminate communist doctrine carry out their plan. The authorities acted firmly to keep Panama from becoming involved in the domestic affairs of other countries.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA STOPS OVER

PA060212 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Leonid Romanov, the Soviet ambassador in Bogota, has been in Panama since yesterday, en route to the Colombian capital. Televisora Nacional today tried to interview Ambassador Romanov, but this was not possible, since, according to a Soviet mission spokesman, the ambassador was indisposed. The spokesman added that since the ambassador is only stopping over in Panama, they would prefer that any information regarding their stay in Panama be obtained from the Foreign Relations Ministry.

According to the source, Ambassador Romanov paid courtesy visits to some Panamanian officials, but the source did not name the officials. Nevertheless, Televisora Nacional learned that the Soviet diplomat met with Vice President Jorge Illueca.

Ambassador Romanov will return to Bogota tomorrow.

## BELIZE

### PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S., JAMAICA

PA060137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Belize, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Official sources reported here that Belize's prime minister, George Price, has gone to the United States, where he will participate in a regional meeting on commerce, development and investments that began today in Miami.

The United States Government invited him to this meeting, where several topics related to President Ronald Reagan's aid plan for the Caribbean Basin will be discussed, the sources said. The Belizean Government will receive $5 million from this program, which is half of the aid to which it is entitled. The other half will be delivered at the beginning of next year, to be used as loans for the private sector.

After the Miami meeting, Price will go to Jamaica, where he will attend the signing of the law of the sea treaty which Belize supports.

## COSTA RICA

### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO REAGAN VISIT

#### PLN Communique

PA031607 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 4-A

[Text] The National Liberation Party, PLN, has characterized the visit that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make to Costa Rica as "an expression of solidarity by that nation with Costa Rica's democracy and an expression of hope for peaceful resolution of the conflicts troubling the Central American people."

This was said in a communique issued by PLN Secretary General Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez. The communique states that the two nations are joined in their historic commitment to liberty, justice and democracy. It emphasizes that the peoples of both nations have the responsibility to work together for the establishment in America of new regimes that endorse the principles of a representative, pluralist and participative democracy and a way of life in which there is room for different social and economic systems and structures.

Arias also referred to economic cooperation by saying that our democracy does not need military aid but does need financial assistance. The communique states: "We urgently need open markets for our products, soft credits, healthy investments, adequate technology to increase our production and just prices for our exports."

Arias also stated in the communique that "national dignity is the civic patrimony of people who, like the Costa Ricans, have built their own political future without copying forms of social organizations imported from remote areas. It is in this spirit of patriotic dignity, mutual respect and national independence that we greet the President of the United States of America."

#### 'Positive Results' Cited

PA061624 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 19-hour visit to our country this last weekend has had positive results. The U.S. President, who met with President Monge several times, promised his government's support for the peace initiatives in Central America and the Caribbean, based on the initiatives promoted by the Forum for Peace and Democracy.

He expressed concern over our economic problems and said he would contribute to the solution of our difficulties with greater financial aid for Costa Rica.

An agreement will be signed this week by which Costa Rica will receive $70 million from the United States as part of the Caribbean Basin initiative aid. At the same time, negotiations are underway on an additional $30 million for the development plan of northern Costa Rica and for other urgent government plans, including support for the productive sectors, to aid in preserving our country's political system.

Another positive aspect of the U.S. President's visit was an agreement on the exploitation and conservation of tropical tuna in the Pacific Ocean. A provisional agreement entitled International Tuna Regulations for the Pacific Ocean was signed, involving Costa Rica, Panama and the United States. A system of fishing licenses was established for Pacific Ocean waters, including the 200-mile patrimonial ocean, whereby foreign ships will pay a fee of $60 per ton, which will generate new income for the country.

Implementation of all of the agreements reached during the U.S. President's brief visit will be coordinated at the ministerial level. In this respect, the corresponding minitries will maintain direct contact and will make every effort to render each agreement operative as quickly as possible, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said.

Negotiations will begin this week on an agreement on the treatment of U.S. investments in Costa Rica. Vice President Alberto Fait Lizano left for Washington yesterday and other officials will follow today for this purpose.

Free Movement Advertisement

PA040455 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Nov 82 p 17-A

[Paid advertisement placed by the Free Costa Rican Movement: "President Reagan's Visit -- Two Democracies Facing the Future"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to our country in the next few days represents an encounter between the two primary American democracies at a time when Central America in particular is experiencing aggression from the Soviet Union through its satellites, Cuba and Nicaragua.

While the Soviet Government pours millions of dollars into weapons to promote the Marxist guerrilla groups in Central American and is, therefore, directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of peasants, students, workers, professionals and working men in general, the U.S. President is arriving in these countries with a message of progress, peace and freedom, with social justice.

This meeting between the U.S. President and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge is the third to be held this year. It is clear demonstration of the U.S. recognition of the first Latin American democracy and of the offer of U.S. economic support, to help in keeping our budding economy afloat. It is also a loud warning bell for international communism, which is interested in destabilizing Costa Rica's democracy and in taking our people's freedom away.

The meeting of two such freedom-loving peoples as those of Costa Rica and the United States is an event of great importance in a Central America that is convulsed by Marxist agitation.

Ronald Reagan is coming to Costa Rica to speak with Luis Alberto Monge, the representative of the Costa Rican people's will, in a sincere, clean and honest dialogue between two peoples that have been allies throughout history in their love for freedom, defense of human rights and true social justice. The two heads of state will talk with their cards on the table, as has always been the rule in U.S.-Costa Rican relations.

This meeting represents not only an analysis of the present, but the continuation in future of an alliance maintained with progress and freedom.

NICARAGUAN OFFICER HIJACKS PLANE, ASKS ASYLUM

PA042130 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] A Cessna 180 II airplane hijacked by a Nicaraguan officer has arrived in Costa Rica. The pilot and a crewman were hostages. The National Security Agency [ASN] is in control of the situation; the deserter has been turned over to the authorities and the pilot and crewman were released. The name of the deserter has not yet been ascertained. William Cespedes brings us more information from the Presidential Palace:

[Begin relay] Public security authorities in charge of the ASN and Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano have revealed here that a Sandinist army officer forced the pilot and crewman of a Cessna plane to fly him to Costa Rica. He has deserted from the Sandinist Peoples Army and has asked the Costa Rican authorities for protection.

The Nicaraguan Embassy was immediately contacted so that arrangements to return the airplane to Nicaragua could be made, and the deserter was granted territorial asylum until an investigation can confirm that he is truly an army officer and has the necessary qualifications to merit political asylum.

This has been confirmed by the public security minister and the ASN director. They say that everything is now normal and that in a few minutes, as soon as the Nicaraguan plane has been refueled and the Nicaraguan Embassy officials advise Costa Rican Government officials that the necessary arrangements have been made, the airplane, pilot and crewman will return to Nicaraqua. The deserter from the Nicaraguan Army, as I said before, has been granted territorial asylum and will remain in Costa Rica. [end relay]

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS KIDNAP SOCCER FANS IN SAN SEBASTIAN

PA062026 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Attention: This is a last-minute report from our newsroom. Over 100 people were kipnapped yesterday by guerrilla groups in San Sebastian. We repeat: Over 100 people were kidnapped yesterday afternoon by guerrilla hordes that invaded the town of San Sebastian.

Raul Beltran contacted the command post in San Sebastian:

[Begin relay] [Question] We are calling you from the YSKL newsroom. Commander, can you give us the details of the kidnapping of some 200 people [as heard] who were watching a soccer game yesterday in San Sebastian? What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] The problem is that [words indistinct] the town. Subversives arrived and took over 100 people away. [Passage indistinct] minors, women and elderly people were among them. They were taken in the direction of the San Pedro (?hills). [passage indistinct]

[Question] What have the Red Cross or any other institutions done so far?

[Answer] The International Red Cross was contacted. [Word indistinct] Pablo Junquilla and the other relatives of the youths have left for the Red Cross in San Salvador [words indistinct] the problem. Do you understand?

[Question] Right. Has any report been received thus far about any of the persons who were kidnapped yesterday afternoon? Has anybody been reported dead or wounded in this mass kidnapping?

[Answer] Only one person was dead. He apparently ran and was fired at.

[Question] Do you know the name of this dead person?

[Answer] His name was Leopoldo Godelo.

[Question] Don't you have a list of the missing people yet? Haven't the relatives given you one?

[Answer] The mayor's office has a list of some 112 people. [Passage indistinct] As I said, the International Red Cross was contacted [words indistinct].

[Beltran] Thank you, Commander, you have been very kind. [end relay]

Expanding on this, we wish to report that the authorities have mobilized and that we now have the names of some of the people kidnapped, directly from our sources in San Sebastian. Among them are young men named Fabricio Canas, Eduardo Natividad Maravilla and Carlos Borromeo Maravilla.

According to the reports, some 150 heavily-armed guerrillas in olive drab uniforms surrounded the soccer field on the outskirts of San Sebastian, in Usulutan Department, and took away all of the fans who were watching the game.

MILITARY CAMPAIGN WAGED IN MORAZAN, LA UNION

PA040408 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 17

[Excerpt] A military counterinsurgency operation began yesterday with heavy fighting between army troops and leftists in the northern part of the Departments of Morazan and La Union, according to armed forces spokesmen.

It was reported that approximately 2,500 army soldiers have deployed in the area, led by Col Jaime Ernesto Flores, chief of operations and commander of the combat troops.

The spokesmen indicated that the troops staging the antisubversive operations include members of the Atlacatl, Atonal and Cuscatlan Battalions. Also participating are soldiers assigned to the Commando Instruction Center, 6th Infantry Brigade of Morazan; and the 3d Military Detachment, based in La Union.

The military spokesman said the subversives have sustained many casualties in the fighting. He added that individuals whose features are not Salvadoran were found among the dead.

He also reported that confrontations are taking place in both La Union and Morazan Departments and that the army has its bases or command posts in Corinto, Morazan, and Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union.

We are carrying out a "pincer" operation, he said, in that we are attacking and encircling the enemy at the same time, from two opposite directions.

For his part, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security, reported this morning that during the counterinsurgency operations in Morazan and La Union the subversives have sustained approximately 120 casualties, including five foreign commanders: 2 Nicaraguans, 1 Honduran and 2 Cuban.

He added that the operation also led to the confiscation of 90-mm cannon and G-3 and Galil rifles.

Referring to casualties sustained by the army during the antisubversive campaign, General Garcia said that the army sustained only 20 casualties during the operation and that only 3 of them were deaths.

## Foreign Terrorists Identified

PA050444 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Dec pp 5, 23

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee yesterday revealed the identity of the five terrorist commanders killed in the Lislique area, confirming that they were foreigners.

On the basis of reliable trustworthy documents, military intelligence has established that one of the terrorists was Francisco Sanchez, an Italian. The others were Nicaraguans Emanuel Amador and Rene Moralex, Cuban Pedro Rosa, and Honduran Francisco Romero. The five have been at the service of international communism in recent times and were specialists in training and directing terrorist ambushes and other subversive activities. It was also said that based on important information obtained from terrorist camps located between Lislique and Anamoros, it was discovered that the five terrorists had extensive experience in sabotage, various ways of dynamiting high-tension towers, bus holdups, etc. They had been trained in several countries, including the USSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and other regions beyond the "Iron Curtain."

Clashes in which the five foreign commanders died took place last week and at the beginning of this week. In summary, it was said that approximately 120 extremists died in clashes in La Union.

## Military Reports Casualties

PA040325 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The military operation that is underway in northern La Union Department is in its third consecutive day today, particularly in the area between Lislique and Corinto. The latter has been in rebel hands since 20 November.

According to a military report, the heaviest fighting took place between these two towns. The guerrillas suffered many casualties, as did the army, which reports that nine soldiers were killed and five were wounded in the fighting against the subversives.

Military sources reported that they expect to dislodge the guerrilla throughout the area in an 8-day combing operation.

## 'Total Calm' in La Union

PA050447 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Military sources have reported total calm in Anamoros, La Union.

Towns in northern La Union remain calm, after 20 days of constant violence due to the actions of guerilla groups that seized these towns and of troops trying to recover them. The army operation has cleared those areas in the northern part of the department. According to weekend reports, fighting has extended to areas in Morazan Department, specifically to Corinto, a town that has been under guerrilla control since mid-October.

According to military sources, rebel groups have left for areas bordering on Honduras.

## Radio Venceremos Report

PA051614 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Recorded 3 December relay from a mobile unit at the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front]

[Text] Heavy fighting is still taking place in this area of the Northeastern Francisco Sanchez Front in northern La Union Department. Fighting has extended to the northeastern part of Morazan Department.

The FMLN forces, which 4 days ago left the towns located in northern La Union, are still conducting maneuvers in the area and attacking the enemy. The forces of the dictatorship have managed to reach several townships but have been dealt new blows while advancing. The enemy's movements are constantly blocked by the revolutionaries' fire, as occurred between Lislique and Corinto. Our forces have also dealt new blows to the forces of the dictatorship that are advancing from Sociedad to Corinto, causing them more casualties and undermining their strength.

As has been the case lately, the forces of the dictatorship have been constantly and indiscriminately launching attacks using heavy artillery and the air force. This excessive use of all their means of war can be explained by the armed forces' fascist command's inability to recover from the military defeats inflicted on them by our revolutionary army in the last few days in this northern part of La Union Department. Heavy artillery and the air force are firing in all directions, without any concern that their bullets might hit the civilian population.

We also charge that at 1100 today, 3 December, well-known criminals Col Jaime Ernesto Flores and Lt Col Domingo Monterrosa, the latter of whom is in charge of these troops, ordered a heavy air attack against several villages inhabited by civilians, located near Corinto in Morazan Department. A light reconaissance aircraft dropped rockets to mark positions, and an A-37 plane immediately followed, repeatedly firing rockets near Corinto. During this indiscriminate attack, they fired over 40 rockets at the peasant areas of Corralito Canton at a village located near Cerro el Gavilan, at (Cerro el Escorpion) and at (Cerro Nube). The aircraft also fired rockets at Llano Grande village, where many refugees are staying.

We wish to stress that these places are between 1 and 2 km from Corinto. We have been unable to approach these places to assess the possible damage or number of casualties resulting from this criminal action which, as we said earlier, was ordered by Colonel Flores and by Lieutenant Colonel Monterrosa. We are blaming them right now for the consequences of the indiscriminate attacks launched by artillery and the air force against the unarmed people. We urge the international press and humanitarian organizations to remain alert for any genocidal action that might be staged by these well-known executioners of the Salvadoran people who, in view of their total failure to score a single victory over our revolutionary army, have flung their hatred at the defenseless population. We would not be surprised to learn that these irresponsible attacks launched against the villages and cantons located near Corinto, as well as those launched in various other places in the northern part of La Union, are being mentioned by both Colonel Flores and Lieutenant Colonel Monterrosa as successful operations in the course of which they have inflicted numerous casualties on the guerrillas.

Once again, from the combat area here in northern La Union, in the face of all the lies spread by the Armed Forces Press Committee and the fascist high command, we wish to stress that the FMLN forces are intact and continue to maneuver in the area, dealing new blows against the enemy's advance. The objective results of our revolutionary army's actions in northern La Union are indisputable, as shown by the prisoners of war, the casualties, the destroyed vehicles and all the other results of this military victory by our revolutionary army in northern La Union.

It is important to note that all the modern equipment that Reagan has delivered has once again failed to annihilate or check the advance of our revolutionary army, which recently scored a new military victory in northern La Union.

This is the most recent information (?obtained in) the combat area here in northern La Union Department.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES CONFIRM MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA062342 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Government sources have confirmed that Public Health and Social Services Minister Fernando Berrios Escobar did resign because of differences with President Alvaro Magana Borja who is now heading that ministry. According to public health workers, the most deplorable aspect of this situation is that so far under this administration, including the time during which Berrios Escobar was minister, the hospitals have been facing a true crisis particularly in the supply of medicines and the attention given to patients throughout the country.

UNGO SAYS FDR-FMLN PROPOSAL STILL STANDS

PA060417 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador has said in Mexico City that the proposal for dialogue made by the Salvadoran revolutionary forces still stands.

In a news statement, Ungo confirmed that the so-called moderately prolonged popular counterinsurgency war that the United States implemented in El Salvador in view of the impossibility of winning a military victory over the FMLN in a short time was a complete failure. In this respect, he said that the guerrilla campaign of October and November caused the failure of these attempts by Washington and the Salvadoran regime because they were counting on time to regain their strength.

Ungo said that international solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle continues to increase, particularly from Latin America, which supports a political solution to the crisis in that Central American country. He said that in a short time, this factor can become the weak point of U.S. policy in the region, since it will open the possibility of solving many of the conflicts in the area at the negotiation table.

## GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT EFRAIN RIOS MONTT ADDRESSES NATION

PA061210 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Weekly address to the nation by President Gen Efrain Rios Montt -- place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] It gives me great pleasure to be with you in your homes. Thank you for allowing me in your homes, as well as for permitting me to share some of the situations that we have experienced in the last few days.

On 2 and 3 December I had the opportunity to visit the sister country of El Salvador. His Excellency President Alvaro Magana was kind enough to invite me and I accepted as an act of reciprocity, for he honored us with his presence in June.

I wanted to go to El Salvador to tell the Salvadoran people and government that we, the Guatemalans, are interested in showing ourselves in a different way, to reveal ourselves to be friends. In truth, the very definition of friendship is that a friend does not jeopardize a friend. It is with this outlook, with this new way of thinking, of identifying ourselves from within and of being ourselves, that we should always portray ourselves to a fraternal country.

I am truly delighted at the way they received me. I refer not only to the people, but to the way in which I was received at diplomatic and government levels. The entire visit was arranged only a few hours before the trip was actually made and the government, the diplomatic corps and the Salvadoran people did their utmost for me. On behalf of you who are listening and sharing this beautiful life with me I thanked them for their attentiveness.

Yesterday, 4 December, I was in Honduras. His Excellency President Roberto Suazo Cordova invited me to visit this sister nation, while I also took advantage of the opportunity to accept U.S. President Ronald Reagan's invitation to meet with him on 4 December in San Pedro Sula.

In this regard, I would like to tell you that the Honduran president was educated in Guatemala. He is a doctor and a surgeon, who graduated from our university. He is a very big-hearted man, just as are Guatemalan doctors. He is very interested in our progress and in our work, but he is particularly interested in viewing our return to a constitutional way of life. I was very pleased to learn of his concern in this context, for he has proven by it that he is a Guatemalan. I thanked him for his interest and particularly for the importance he attached to my arrival in Honduras. It was a very interesting reception. I was introduced to the diplomatic corps and had the opportunity to hold a news conference with reporters -- not just Honduran reporters, but foreign reporters as well. I invited President Suazo Cordova to visit Guatemala, the date for which we will set in the next few days, for we will soon hold a meeting with the Salvadoran president as well, so that the three of us can establish new foundations for our diplomacy.

Please forgive the term, diplomacy, because just about the entire concept has changed in our government's task. There is a certain terminology that is used in protocol, diplomacy and international politics that is fine for use in an educated Europe and with a Latin American civilization, but here we must work in a different way. Strategy is good and the international struggle is important, but what good would it do you to learn of strategy and international rules if what really counts and interests you is the man to man relationship, the relationship among families, the relationship between your son and yourself and the relationship between your father and your mother?

The most important thing is that we Central American people are one family. Yet, we are being used as guinea pigs in the conduct of experiments with cold wars or with hot wars. In fact, we would become mere instruments for manipulation if we lend ourselves to these international games, which are being played by powers and interests that are foreign to our nation.

I told the Honduran president this. I told him: I have just returned from El Salvador and I tell you that as a Guatemalan I am changing my concept of new diplomacy. I am a friend and friendship is demonstrated by not jeopardizing a friend. I have come to offer my friendship, to serve you, to give myself to you, to show you our affection, admiration and respect for a sister country.

I met with the President of the United States and we had a very good talk. I want to tell you Guatemalans that I gave him an explanation the like of which he has never received. I explained our physical, ethnic, economic and political limitations to him. In a general sense, I explained all of the concepts of power that all national figures manifest in one way or another, but my true emphasis was on the fact that we are currently studying our roots: that more than 65 percent of Guatemala's residents are Indians and that they have always been downtrodden. I also told him that we have spent 450 years -- excuse me, 490 years -- with our backs turned to a social reality. He was very impressed, realizing the truth of the fact that we need only identify ourselves with our effort, our struggle, our work and our sacrifice, because we cannot be ourselves if we don't give of ourselves.

I wanted to tell you the meeting was a pleasant one. I was able to tell the President and his advisory staff that we want to be a nation and that, as such, we must struggle. I spoke to him of the problems we are having with subversion. I told him of the problems we are facing and I told him of our economic limitations, though I didn't want to harp on the subject of the international economy and the way it affects our national economy. I told him that if he has some rifles left over, to give them to us. I said: Give them to me, because I want to arm our civil defense. Whatever you have left over. We don't want any kind of sophisticated weapons and listen well, for did you know that our civil defense is defending itself with homemade rifles? Our civil defense is the champion of our nationality. It will be the foundation upon which our new nationality will be built, the way in which it will be achieved. For only by sacrificing your comforts will you be able to build [words indistinct]. Let our young men realize that we are interested in them, but that our interest must be demonstrated through the example of total sacrifice.

My trip outside Guatemala was very productive. On 2, 3 and 4 December I had the opportunity to meet with and greet three presidents. I had the opportunity to tell them the real purpose of this government, and that the purpose is Guatemala. I also had the opportunity to realize that all who are not happy with us will always, in the international sense, put us down. Subversives or not subversives, politicians or not politicians, if they have interests abroad and are concerned only about marks, lire and pesetas, they will think of this and will not think of or worry about our Indians. We want to worry about the Guatemalans.

Let us respect ourselves, let us respect ourselves and not sell ourselves. Guatemala is you and any respect you merit reflects your dignity, which is the only thing that identifies you and the only thing that will serve you in being yourself.

For a long time, the country's interior has been providing profits for the capital city. In 10 days, the capital city is going to begin to provide profits for the interior. We will be paying 10 cents for transportation and the millions that we have used to subsidize urban transportation will now be used to build kitchens, roads, toilets, anything that is needed for the benefit of 65 percent of all Guatemalans. The capital city no longer has the land to continue to build neighborhoods or things like that. We don't have the land, so we must go to the interior. The only way to do this is by making life in the interior quite attractive, which is why we are going to work next year to make life in the interior pleasant. Help me to make everyone understand this. Help me to solve these problems, because you and I have a commitment -- not to each other but to our youth. [Words indistinct] Guatemala needs you. You are Guatemala. Thank you.

PATRIOTIC UNITY LEADER CRITICIZES REAGAN VISIT

PA061840 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] According to (Jose Luis Alcarcel), leader of the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee, Ronald Reagan's presence in Central America was a new effort by Washington to align the area's regimes against both Sandinist Nicaragua and the revolutionary processes in Guatemala and El Salvador.

## HONDURAS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO REAGAN VISIT

### Paz Barnica Praises Visit

PA062340 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] As is logical, all the members of the government who were questioned have said that the U.S. President's visit was very positive. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica was more explicit. He gave us a detailed report of the subjects discussed in the talks in which he also participated.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] As foreign secretary, I think that the visit by President Reagan, who is the leader of one of the world's superpowers, is a highly positive event. First of all, it establishes that powerful nation's backing for the efforts in favor of an integral democracy in Honduras: a political, social and economic democracy. It also represents full and effective U.S. Government support for the struggle for peace, for the initiative to internationalize peace proposed by President Suazo Cordova's government in March. That proposal has received the support of important sectors of the international community.

[Question] Some observers of international politics have said that Reagan's visit further polarizes the forces in Central America and further separates us from Nicaragua. What do you think?

[Answer] My view is the complete opposite of what you have been told. I believe that President Reagan's visit constitutes very important and substantial support for the Honduran democratic process, for the process in favor of peace in Central America and for a peaceful international position such as the one held by President Suazo Cordova's government. Therefore, this visit must logically lead to a climate that will encourage the easing of tensions in Central America.

I was present at the talks between Presidents Suazo and Reagan. Three large areas or subjects were covered: democracy, peace and cooperation for development. On the subject of democracy, the strengthening of a democratic government in Central America is necessary to show the world that the people can give themselves the government that they want through peaceful means, through guaranteed free suffrage, through the people's sovereign will. On the subject of peace, it means the strengthening of the Honduran Government's peace initiative and any other initiative proposed so that Central America will be a zone of peace and peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect and full respect of the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples and neutrality with regard to the conflicts of neighboring countries. Cooperation for development means analyzing and trying to obtain the necessary financial support of international organizations, of which the United States is an essential part, or direct aid through President Reagan's Caribbean Basin plan in an effort to solve a number of problems in order to lessen the country's difficult economic situation which is the result of both domestic circumstances and external factors.

[Question] Some say that Reagan's visit was one of war and not of peace.

[Answer] No; I believe that President Reagan's visit to Honduras [words indistinct] and thus correspondended to President Suazo's visit to Washington in July. It is a visit that strengthens the principle of the constitutional and democratic government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova: the principle of making constant efforts for peace. If [words indistinct] Honduras wants peace and this is an unchanging position.

[Question] What does this visit mean to Edgardo Paz Barnica personally?

[Answer] It means personal satisfaction with regard to the strengthening of essential values like peace, democracy and cooperation for development, and the strengthening of ties of solidarity and friendship with the interdependence that should exist among nations. It means that a friendly country like the United States has learned firsthand the concerns and expectations of a government that has emerged from the people's will. The government must consolidate its democratic institutions because if it does not do so through its own efforts and those of the Honduran people as well as through international cooperation, difficult situations might arise. It might then be too late to find solutions. [end recording]

## Alvarez Interviewed

PA062032 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Interview with Armed Forces chief Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez at the Armando Escalon Espinal military base in San Pedro Sula on 4 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Alvarez] I think that President Reagan's visit has been very positive, highly positive, because [words indistinct] interest in our country, especially the reaffirmation of willingness to help us overcome our problems. This is why they want peace in Central America to become a complete reality. They also want economic development to be real, so that we may experience (?real) social growth.

[Question] This is an obligatory question: What is your opinion of the charge that President Reagan came on a belligerent rather than a peaceful visit?

[Answer] That is absolutely false. President Reagan spoke of peace; he discussed economic development, so that we may reach an acceptable level of social development. These are the two things he discussed. He never mentioned this issue to which you refer. He did express concern at the meeting over the situation in El Salvador, the war in El Salvador. That he did discuss. He said the United States is willing to cooperate to see peace in the area. It is also willing to provide its economic contribution whenever possible, in order to (?solve) our problems.

[Question] In other words, they are going to help us with what we really need?

[Answer] Right. I would say that President Reagan came on a good-will visit, a peaceful visit, a visit in support of our contries, to help us overcome our economic problems.

[Question] With regard to military aid, will we continue to receive the support that we have received so far?

[Answer] Well, yes, but as you know, that is not a top priority. The economic aspect is the most important thing and that is where they are placing their emphasis.

[Question] Was the Nicaraguan situation discussed with the U.S. President?

[Answer] Well, that is a concern. I don't know [words indistinct] how that problem will be solved, but it is a cause of concern.

## Labor Unions' Accusations

PA031942 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1831 GMT 3 Dec 82

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 3 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The four main Honduran labor organizations today accused Ronald Reagan's government of pushing Honduras to the edge of war with neighboring Nicaragua.

The accusation appeared in a joint declaration that reflected the fears of Central American liberals and leftists that President Reagan's visit to the region is designed to forge an alliance of conservative countries against Nicaragua.

On the eve of Reagan's arrival in Costa Rica to begin the third visit by a U.S. President to Central America since 1968, his government's policy in the region was harshly criticized in a one-page newspaper ad signed by the United Federation of Honduran Workers, the Workers General Center [as received] the United Peasant Front and the United Organization of Teachers.

Regarding reports in the U.S. press on CIA participation in efforts to destabilize Nicaraguan authorities by supporting Nicaraguan rightists who operate from Honduras, the statement said: "We have no doubt that the Reagan government's pressure...has pushed us to the edge of war with Nicaragua, our brother country."

The statement said that Washington's policy toward Central America has been marked by an increase in military assistance to the "reactionary regimes" in the area.

"In Guatemala the United States is offering support to the military regime led by Gen Efrain Rios Montt, who is to blame for massive massacres of defenseless Indians and the cruel repression of the Guatemalan people," the declaration added.

## Guerrillas Air Message

PA040257 Paris APF in Spanish 0238 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Guerrillas of the "Lorenzo Zelaya" Revolutionary Peoples Front (FPR) occupied Radio (?Fiesta) of Tegucigalpa tonight and broadcast a proclamation condemning U.S. President Ronald Reagan's presence in Central America.

Two armed men and a woman broke into the station's studios in downtown Tegucigalpa and gagged the station announcers and personnel.

At 1915, they aired the guerrilla proclamation, indicating that the Hondurans will maintain a relentless struggle until the last U.S. military adviser has been ousted from the country. The insurgents also appealed to the guerrilla movements throughout Central America to oust such advisers from the whole area.

The 15-minute communique also condemned the meeting that is to take place tomorrow between President Reagan and Gen Efrain Rios Montt, his Guatemalan counterpart, whom they accused of being the "director of the extermination" of the Indians and peasants in Guatemala.

The FPR accused Honduran President Roberto Suazo of "following the orders of the U.S. military advisers to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government," in a campaign that, they said, is directed by John Negroponte, U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa, who "has great influence over Gen Gustavo Alvarez," chief of the armed forces.

Paper Asks Tangible Support

PA051853 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Open Letter to Ronald Reagan]

[Excerpts] Mr Ronald Reagan,

President of the United States of America

Mr President:

You are arriving in Honduras at a crucial time that we could well consider historic: This month our people will celebrate their first Christmas holidays in many years under a civilian, legitimate and constitutional government, elected by the free and sovereign will of the great majority of the people.

However, this happy circumstance, of which we feel proud, is not free of danger and difficulties.

There is a plot designed by Moscow, executed by Cuba and implemented by Nicaragua against the freedom of man in Central America. However, this conspiracy has a great ally in the poverty, injustice, underdevelopment, disease, unemployment and political neglect that our peoples are suffering.

Stated another way, totalitarianism is stirring the conflicts. It thrives on them and grows in the shadow of inequality.

If we had a high level of development, communism would still try to enslave us because this is part of its internal dynamics and its ideological justification, but it would be much more difficult for its sinister plans to find support and prosper. Therefore, Mr President, in our opinion the most effective way to fight this threat against Honduras, Central America,the United States and the human race in general is to tangibly and effectively encourage the efforts of people such as ours to achieve development in freedom.

This requires economic and political vision that should be translated into action, such as direct financial and technological support, promotion of U.S. investments in Honduras, reasonable refinancing of the foreign debt and encouragement for every effort to modernize the economy. However, there is not the slightest doubt that the most important and effective action would be truly to open the U.S. market to our vital product, with significant quotas and just prices. This would mean foregoing selfish profit and grabbing for the sake of democratic solidarity.

Mr President: The Honduran people cannot understand why the United States drastically decreased the Honduran sugar quota (to mention just one product) and increased that of Nicaragua. The deep contradiction of this measure casts a shadow on our relations, confuses our people and obliges us to wonder what hope there is in the future for a small country that is determined to be part of the West if the leader of the hemisphere acts in apparent opposition to the basic principles that strengthen free coexistence.

Correcting measures such as that described, assuming a more specific and defined line of action, supporting the effort for a multilateral peace program in Central America and strengthening the economy through consistent support for free initiative would be a wise decision that would give substance to the hopes aroused by your visit.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RIOS MONTT VISIT

Meets With Suazo Cordova

PA061912 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt met for 3 hours after conferring with President Reagan [words indistinct]. The two presidents reviewed Central America's sociopolitical situation.

In the Guatemalan president's opinion, peace is not built with bayonets and army rifles but with the peoples' hearts. He stressed that the Honduran people should be committed to serving their president.

Newsman (Gustavo Rubi) covered this event, which went beyond protocol schedules. You will now listen to the speeches delivered by Suazo and Rios Montt at La Paz:

[Begin Suazo recording] I want you to feel in your own land, in Guatemala. I have always said that I dearly love Guatemala, where I became a professional at the university, as a second fatherland. [applause and shouts of Viva Suazo Cordova] I found much affection among that great and noble people of Guatemala, who are noted for their sincerity and cordiality. I hope that you, my dear friends at La Paz, will feel as happy as the president of the republic is at being honored with the presence of a brother and fellow president [applause], who is governing the land of eternal spring and who, like us, is a Christian, believing in God above all things [applause] and loving his fellow men. We faithfully abide by the precepts of the beginning and end of our existence: our Lord. [applause]

We ask the Supreme Being to pour out His blessings on the president of the republic of Guatemala and to enlighten him, so that he can lead that noble and generous people toward the fulfillment of their goals of physical, cultural and spiritual betterment. Thank you very much, Mr President, for being here with us and please feel at home. [applause] [end recording]

For his part, Guatemalan President Rios Montt said:

[Begin recording] It is said that honor must be rendered to those who deserve it. [applause] That is why I am here -- to acknowledge the honor, honesty and dignity of a people. [applause] I get a feeling of security; my spirit is lifted and I feel peace in La Paz. [applause and shouts of Viva, La Paz] I said that I feel peace here in La Paz because we are not here at a political rally or in a political campaign. We are discovering an atmosphere that emanates from the heart, mind and feelings of all of us who are present here. [applause] [end recording]

Addresses Correspondents

PA050526 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] San Pedro Sula (Honduras), 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt said here today that next 23 March an unprecedented political process will open in his country with the participation of the leftist parties.

Speaking before foreign correspondents accredited in Honduras, the Guatemalan president said that "next 23 March we will promulgate the electoral and political parties laws that will open an unprecedented political process." Rios Montt added that "we will allow all self-styled dyed-in-the-wool socialist parties to be recognized and we will guarantee their participation in the political process."

After giving assurances that the Marxists in Guatemala "are a minority," he admitted that their exclusion from the political process has made them "mystical persons, and what's more, heroes." He added that "this has prevented us from knowing their true strength, or what I believe to be in this case, their weakness."

He stated that his government is one of transition and he does not covet power or a long stay in the presidency. Rios Montt said that "as soon as it is possible, we will hand over the reins of the government to a person whose clean election will be guaranteed."

He said that the purposes of his government, in satisfying the country's demands, are those of "peace, reform, economic progress and democracy." He said he expects to achieve these purposes within a framework of "a government that is identified with its people."

He admitted that former governments "operated with their backs to the economic and social reality of Guatemala."

When pointing out that Central America is the most strife-torn area in the world, he stated that terrorism has brought bloodshed, hunger, anguish and the destruction of the economy of the region that was already suffering from underdevelopment.

In reference to the situation in his country prior to the 23 March coup, he said that "the Guatemalan people suffered much when they saw the abuses of power and the continuous electoral frauds."

Rios Montt said that "thousands of peasants, mostly defenseless peasants, had been trapped and enveloped in a war in which the highest cost of human lives was paid by the innocent civilians."

In the political field, he added, the electoral system and political parties legally recognized had lost all credibility and legitimacy. He added that "political violence was polarizing the country at the same time that the country was isolating itself from the rest of the world."

Regarding the economy, Rios Montt said the crisis was getting worse because of the uncertainty of the nation's future and because of the progressive loss of trust in the institutions, an inevitable product of the combination of government corruption and incompetence.

He said that "in Guatemala there has been a change. There is no continuity. The breaking of the molds of conduct of the previous government is complete."

Rios Montt added that "the death squads have been destroyed and the police corps is being cleaned out."

Regarding the guerrilla activity that is affecting Guatemala, General Rios Montt said that "we have developed a security and development program known as a policy of 'rifles and beans,' to satisfy the material needs of the peasants in the conflict zones."

He stated that most of the peasants who help the guerrillas, do so "because they are afraid rather than for support. Therefore, instead of treating them as enemies we have granted them amnesty and the necessary protection so that they can resume a normal life."

Rios Montt added that "hundreds of peasants have, in this manner, returned to their productive work and the representatives of the international press or human rights organizations are free to visit these towns and learn of their experiences."

He added that "the subversives have deteriorated to such a point that their leaders have fled abroad, fooling the brother countries." He blamed the guerrillas for massacring the peasants to "sow terror among the survivors."

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA062300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2244 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE) — Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon arrived today in Tegucigalpa to strengthen contacts with ranking Honduran Government and Army officials, it was reported officially.

The Israeli minister arrived at 1400 (2000 GMT) at the Coronel Hernan Acosta Mejia airbase of this capital and was greeted by Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and by other Honduran Army chiefs. The ceremony was described as "strictly military" by an armed forces spokesman and it was said that journalists should be satisfied with an Army Public Relations Office press release.

Tomorrow Minister Sharon will meet with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Honduran Defense Secretary Col Jose Serra Hernandez.

FOUR WOUNDED BY NICARAGUAN TROOPS 2 DEC

PA042106 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Newsman Guillermo Arias Rodriguez report from Choluteca -- live relay]

[Text] A reliable source has given us a brief report about another armed clash that took place between the Honduran Army and the Sandinist Peoples Army of Nicaragua late at night on Thursday, 2 December.

According to the source, the members of the FSLN entered the country over the Berrinche hill, near the town of El Papalon, Concepcion de Maria Municipality, and began to fire. The Honduran soldiers retaliated. Four Honduran soldiers were wounded in the clash, which lasted about an hour.

At the (?Delcur) hospital, we were given only the name of Feliciano Lozano, who was immediately taken to Tegucigalpa for surgery, because of the gravity of his wounds. It is not known where the other three men were taken.

The number of casualties on the Nicaraguan side is not yet known, but we are going to try to find out from an official source, so that we can bring you more information on this new armed clash, provoked by the Nicaraguan Army, as usual.

## NICARAGUA

### DANIEL ORTEGA EXHORTS REAGAN TO CHANGE POLICY

PA061644 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on adjourning the third period of State Council sessions on Saturday, urged U.S. President Reagan to put his feet on the ground, stating that peace can only be achieved through dialogue and that attacks and threats do not contribute to such efforts. The junta coordinator exhorted President Reagan, who was about to conclude his Latin American tour at the time, to cease his irresponsible policy, which is sowing death in Central America.

We will continue to protest at international forums and will avail ourselves of whatever means are necessary for our defense, he added. He pointed out that the criminal actions undertaken against our people have been intensified in the last few days, with encouragement from the U.S. Administration. However, he reaffirmed his trust in all peoples, particularly the North Americans.

After referring to the meaning of the world democracy in the Somozist era as a synonym for exploitation, capitulation and repression, Commander Ortega praised 19 July as the greatest democratic victory in Nicaragua's history, demonstrated by the advances made in education, health, housing, agrarian reform and social projects and in the people's participation as an expression of a true democratic system.

He also announced that the government has instructed that an electoral law, which must be approved by the close of the 1983 legislative sessions, be drafted. Here is a portion of Ortega's statement at the closing session of the State Council:

[Begin recording] Under the current difficult circumstances, while certain heads of state are writing private notes to President Reagan proposing plans for future attacks on neighboring nations, we uphold our faith in the peoples of Central America and in the U.S. people, who have always opposed adventurous policies.

Today, as Mr Reagan is visiting some Latin American countries, he has already met with the serious and responsible attitude of the presidents of Brazil and Colombia, because -- whether you like it or not, Mr Reagan -- Latin America and the Caribbean demand respect for themselves, Central America demands respect for itself and Nicaragua demands respect for itself.

It is time that you stop your irresponsible policy and get your feet back on the ground. The only path to the solution of our problems is through dialogue and the only way to find peace is by ending the use of force and the threats of force and by showing respect for all nations, regardless of their size and might. [End recording]

The solemn closing ceremony was attended by special guests, including the government junta members, Msgr Julian Barni, representing the episcopal conference, and the Socialist International leaders who are visiting Nicaragua. Other guests included parliamentary delegates from Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba.

RAMIREZ ON REAGAN TRIP, SUIT AGAINST U.S.

PA040348 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said the suit filed by the Center for the Defense of U.S. Constitutional Rights [Centro Pro-Defensa de los Derechos Constitucionales de los Estados Unidos] against the Reagan administration for a series of attacks against Nicaragua and Central American brothers was valid.

Ramirez made this statement yesterday at the inauguration of the first dairy breeding farm [empresa genetica lechera] in Mateare. He added that through this suit, U.S. public opinion will learn about the aggression plans against our country.

Here is Ramirez' statement:

[Begin recording] Well, I think the suit is valid. The fact that a U.S. court should hear a case like this one concerning thousands of Nicaraguans who have been affected by the razing of their homes, mutilation and the destruction of their crops, is good; mothers have been left in mourning for their children. It is good that, through this trial U.S. public opinion can at least become aware of the significance of these attacks against Nicaragua. [end recording]

In referring to Reagan's tour in Latin American countries, Ramirez Mercado said that imperial visits during which conditions are imposed on the peoples are over in Latin America. He added that Nicaragua agrees with Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro who said that the Brazilian Government favors a negotiated solution in Central America and supports self-determination for the Central American countries. Regarding this, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said:

[Begin recording] Well, I was impressed with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's statement when he said that Brazil is in favor of a negotiated solution in Central America, and that it supports self-determination and an independent economy for the Central American peoples. He also said that Brazil does not believe in using violence to solve conflicts and that the problems in Central America are not due to the East-West confrontation, but due to the problem of injustice against the people. We agree with this since this is what we have been saying all along. We think that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's statement on the occasion of Reagan's visit was a low point in his visit.

The atmosphere in Colombia is similar. The Colombian president has already said that Colombia will not sit down to negotiate its sovereignty with Reagan. Betancur has not said whether or not Colombia will join the Nonaligned Movement. He said that he is only interested in discussing strictly economic matters with Reagan, such as whether or not the U.S. will import Colombian products, and if there will be any protectionist barriers. We think all of this is valid because we can see that in Latin America, except for Central America, imperial visits during which imperial proposals were voiced and conditions were imposed on peoples, making of these visits real (?attacks) against peoples sovereignty, have ended. [end recording]

SOCIALIST LEADER ON SUIT FILED AGAINST U.S.

PA021527 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Gustavo Tablada, president of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, has given importance to the suit filed against President Reagan in the United States because of his policy of aggression against the people's Sandinist revolution.

Tablada said that the suit has demonstrated that large sectors of U.S. public opinion repudiate the State Department's aggressive campaign against our country, and he stressed the importance of this development regardless of how the Reagan administration handles it. He added that it remains to be seen what tricks the Reagan administration will use to get rid of this suit.

PROTEST ON BORDER ATTACK SENT TO COSTA RICA

PA031619 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government yesterday issued a protest to the Costa Rican government over the attack by a counterrevolutionary band against the town of Cardenas, 5 km from the Costa Rican border. An unidentified plane which violated Nicaraguan airspace, participated in the action of the former Somozist guardsmen, which lasted from 1945 on 1 December to 0030 on 2 December. The plane flew over Penas Blancas, dropped flares over Cardenas with the intention of illuminating the Sandinist People's Army's defense positions and then returned to Costa Rican territory.

This first provocation at the border coincides with public charges that counterrevolutionary forces in Costa Rica plan to carry out aggressive actions to harm relations between the two governments and create an artificial crisis, the protest note signed by acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga and sent to [Costa Rican] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez states.

The note says that the Nicaraguan Government expects the immediate adoption of steps aimed at the dissolution and capture of the counterrevolutionaries and asks for mutual cooperation between the two states to maintain tranquillity at their common border.

3 DECEMBER CLASHES PROTESTED TO HONDURAS

PA041555 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1323 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Last night, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent a communique to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica reporting serious incidents in the northern area of Chinandega and Nueva Segovia. The note is signed by acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga and states:

Mr Secretary: I am addressing Your Excellency to inform you of the following serious incidents:

Today, 3 December, at approximately 0900, bands of Somozist counterrevolutionaries from Honduran territory began attacking two Nicaraguan Armed Forces Posts located in Loma Oscura, 4 km north of Santa Maria in Nueva Segovia Department and in the place called El Ranchon, 3 km southwest of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, Chinandega Department. The two places are located on the border between our two countries.

In the first incident in Loma Oscura a counterrevolutionary band is still attacking the post from Nicaraguan territory while another group is firing on the post from Honduran territory. Up until now there has been no sign that the attack is waning, and it has been observed that the Honduran authorities, who are fully aware of what is going on, have not taken any steps to subdue the armed groups that are carrying out the attack.

The situation in the El Ranchon sector is even more serious, because in this location Honduran Army troops attacked Nicaraguan positions to aid the counterrevolutionary forces which began the hostilities.

According to the reports we have received from the site of the incidents, the Honduran troops are shelling the Nicaraguan positions with 81-mm mortars and spraying them with rifle fire.

The Sandinist Peoples Army authorities have established communications with the appropriate Honduran authorities and demanded an immediate cease-fire. So far these efforts have been unsuccessful.

I am sure Your Excellency will understand the highly dangerous nature of this situation. We are therefore asking your illustrious government to immediately issue the necessary instructions so that Honduran troops will halt their fire and subdue and disarm the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who are on your territory.

While presenting its most forceful protest against these acts of aggression, the Nicaraguan Government once again calls the Honduran Government's attention to the gravity of these incidents and the consequences that the indefinite prolongation of such a state of tension on the border zone might bring to regional peace and security.

We hope, Mr Secretary, that the Honduran authorities will act according to the existing situation and will restore peace in their territory in keeping with their much-publicized efforts to consolidate peace.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency my consideration and esteem. Right now, at 2130 local time, the fighting has not ended.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister.

SANDINISTS PROTEST 6 DEC INCURSION FROM HONDURAS

PA060454 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0334 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] A new counterrevolutionary attack was launched against Nicaraguan territory from Honduras this morning. This new attack prompted our Foreign Ministry to send a strong protest note to the Honduran Government.

The diplomatic note indicates that today, at approximately 0600, a counterrevolutionary group of between 200 and 250 men began a harrassment action near Loma Oscura, in Nueva Segovia, which is the same place where serious attacks took place 2 days ago, thus resulting in the 3 December protest note.

During their attack, the counterrevolutionaries used 81-mm mortars and small arms. Their attacks ended at about noon today.

The Foreign Ministry note adds that for more than 3 days, this band has been campaigning in an area only 5 km from El Jicaro, in Choluteca Department in Honduras.

In addition, the note says, there are dirt roads that link this town with the place where the Somozist guards are. Besides, there is a counterrevolutionary camp known as (Agatense) under the command of former National Guard Captain (Espinales) in this area. This group is responsible for the previously mentioned incidents.

Finally, the protest note emphasizes the fact that previous protests sent to the Honduran Government have received no attention and that this attitude represents a serious threat to the security in the region. The Nicaraguan Government again urges the Honduran Government to demonstrate an attitude more in line with its publicized desires for peace, the Foreign Ministry note concludes which was signed in Managua today, 5 December, 1982.

This was the communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry protesting a new counterrevolutionary attack launched against Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS HONDURAN PROTEST NOTES

PA032237 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Official communique released by Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Directorate on 2 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga sent an official note to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica today rejecting an alleged violation of Honduran airspace by Sandinist Armed Forces' troops. In reply to the Honduran Government's protest notes dated 22 and 29 November, the Foreign Ministry emphasizes:

The Nicaraguan Government absolutely and vigorously rejects Your Excellency's notes, which, in addition to being inconsistent, we consider to lack seriousness and be totally groundless. Nicaraguan respect for Honduran sovereignty, particularly Honduran territorial sovereignty, is strict and firm. Our soldiers in the border region limit themselves to defending our own territory, which is constantly attacked from Honduras.

In another part, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's communique states that it is totally incoherent to talk about peace when, as in the present situation, words are not backed by actions and if efforts are not made to prevent a useless and unnecessary war between the two countries.

[Issued] Managua, 2 December, 1982

COMMANDERS ARCE, RUIZ HOLD MEXICO NEWS CONFERENCE

PA032030 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The danger of an armed invasion of Nicaragua continues, even though it has been momentarily postponed until later this year or early January because of President Reagan's Central American tour, Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce and Henry Ruiz said at a news conference in Mexico. According to them, the recent revelations by former Argentine intelligence official Hector Frances confirm the veracity of the Nicaraguan charge of Honduran-U.S. preparations to invade Nicaragua.

At the news conference, Commanders Arce and Ruiz also reported on this morning's counterrevolutionary attack on the military post at Cardenas on the border with Costa Rica.

This danger was foreseen and the Costa Rican authorities had been warned, but they could do nothing to prevent it. Fortunately, this counterrevolutionary attack launched from Costa Rica caused no casualties to the Sandinist combatants, who managed to repel the enemy after several hours of fighting.

The timely denunciation of the plans to invade Nicaragua that were prepared and financed by the Reagan administration, which intends to use Honduran territory as a launching platform, has led to the postponement of these plans. However, it has been learned that an armed attack on the Nicaraguan people might be staged either in late December or early January.

Commanders of the Revolution Arce and Ruiz made this charge at their news conference in Mexico, stressing that these charges have weakened the U.S. and Central American warmongering groups' position. Under this aggressive plan, an offensive would be launched with 5,000 former Somozist guardsmen and groups of Miskitos, in order to facilitate open U.S. intervention.

This direct participation would be concealed by the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers, which would take place very close to the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. These military maneuvers would allow for the presence of 2,000 Marines and at least 2 destroyers and several aircraft, including a fleet of A-37 planes.

Upon learning of the charges made by former Argentine intelligence officer Frances, the Sandinist leaders told the Mexican newsmen that the United States will no longer be able to dismiss Nicaragua's charges as stories or exaggerations.

Commanders Arce and Ruiz said in Mexico that the attack on Nicaragua has been postponed for a few weeks due to the fact that President Reagan is making a tour of several Latin American countries. Reagan's visit to several Latin American countries was discussed within the context of the aggressive U.S. policy.

Its purpose is to try to isolate Nicaragua, following the meetings that Reagan will hold with regional heads of state. They stressed that the Reagan administration will fail to isolate Nicaragua on the hemispheric level, but that his efforts are expected to have some effects on Central America, the governments of which are economically weak. The isolation might also affect the area's other countries, the Sandinist leaders explained, citing as an example the reduction of Nicaraguan imports from Guatemala, where about 22,000 workers might be left jobless. These tensions, fostered by the imperialists, particularly along the border, are dangerous, they went on, because they might have countereffects on a number of the region's countries. It is a dangerous game. It is a game that might set Central America afire, but perhaps that is what President Reagan really wants, they concluded.

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM EXTENDED TOUR ABROAD

PA042121 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1714 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who has arrived home after a prolonged tour abroad, was interviewed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

D'Escoto visited New York, where he met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and attended a special nonaligned meeting. D'Escoto later joined the delegation led by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta of Nicaragua, which attended Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow. D'Escoto then attended several top-level meetings in Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

On his arrival at the airport, in reply to a question about his talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on Perez' concern over the threat of aggression against Nicaragua, Father D'Escoto said:

[Begin recording] The UN secretary general wants to be kept abreast of developments in Nicaragua and he reiterated his offer to lend his services in any way deemed necessary. He agrees that the United Nations should be the primary forum for Nicaragua's exposure of the current effects that subversion is having on our country, reflected in the many attacks being mounted by the United States and by other countries in which certain sectors are being used by the United States.

He is definitely interested in being informed about everything that happens in that respect and is determined to help in efforts to achieve detente through dialogue. [end recording]

CUBA'S FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES 3 DECEMBER

PA031809 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, arrived in Managua today to attend the closing session of the legislature of the Council of State on Saturday. He was received at the airport by Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, vice president of the Sandinist Assembly, and other state officials.

Comrade Bravo said that Reagan's visit to Central America means an increase in the policy of aggression and war in the area, especially against Nicaragua.

He added that: [Begin recording] I do not know the details of the work of the Council of State but I do know that it is very important that in spite of the threats from imperialism, in spite of all the provocations on the border, in spite of all the military aggression by the Somozist guards and the reactionary governments of countries that have borders with Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN, in spite of that situation which has almost forced (?an extension) of the emergency situation, is maintaining the dialogue to improve Nicaraguan democracy in order to find a unique model for Nicaragua. This is very interesting. The Council of State plays a large role in this. It demonstrates the democratic spirit of the Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

The representatives of the Venezuelan and Mexican legislative branches, invited to attend the closing of the 1982 legislative period of the Council of State, are expected tomorrow.

CASTRO INAUGURATES CENTRO HABANA HOSPITAL

FL040015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2244 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the inauguration of the Centro Habana Hospital in Havana -- live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, doctors, health workers in general, construction workers, students, neighbors of Centro Habana whom I imagine are also represented here [applause], countrymen:

We all recall the hundreds of times when we passed by the Malecon Boulevard -- most people at one time or another have passed by Malecon, some people just walked around here, others passed by San Lazaro. We have always seen a building under construction here. This building is an inheritance. We inherited this building at the time of the victory of the revolution. A building for the national bank was being built. If we go back many years, we will recall that the famous Beneficencia [Catholic Church asylum for abandoned children] was located here. That is no longer here. I do not know if this is good or bad. I am saying this in an architectural sense, not in a social sense. Perhaps if the Beneficencia had remained here a few more years, the National Commission of Historic Monuments would have said: This cannot be touched, this cannot be touched. [laughs] Well at that time there was no National Commission of Historic Monuments -- which has a very important responsibility -- so our historic Beneficencia disappeared. The building was demolished. Some business deal was probably made, because in those days no project or building was ever built without making a deal. A decision had been made to build a bank here. When the revolution triumphed, the building was on its foundations, perhpas the first or second floor.

Just think of those days when all construction was in the hands of private companies, and many of these companies were owned by the tycoons in government. Therefore, practically all of the construction work came to a stop. There was unemployment. The workers applied pressure to continue constructing this building. The truth is that the government did not leave any money behind but it was indeed building a bank. The construction of the building continued for some years. The building was already 14 or 16 stories high. The construction work then stopped because there were other projects with a higher priority. At one time even the scaffolds of the building caught on fire. That is, for many years we have seen the construction of this building which was going to be a bank, but one day we pondered if building a bank was really a priority. Although the project was designed for a bank, we decided to talk to the architects and engineers and ask them about the possibility of converting this project into a hospital in view of the need for a hosptial in this area and Havana in general. They took on this task with great responsibility. It was not easy. We must say here that the first big credit goes to the engineers and architects who adapted the project to a hospital.

Work then began on the new project. It is more complex to work on a building which has to be remodeled, in a remodeled project. Many changes had to be made. The work was slow. The idea was, above all, to preserve the quality of the building, to build a hospital of high quality. This is why the workers have been working for years. The building required all kinds of materials. For example, the rocks. Jaimanita rocks which cover the outside of the building had already been used in some parts of the building and were part of the original project. These rocks must be handled one by one. This construction, due to the complexity of the project and the materials needed, required time. It also required financial resources. It required foreign currency. It was not possible to assign all the resources needed at one time. It was necessary to assign resources every year delaying the completion but preventing it from coming to a stop. It was then necessary to purchase the necessary medical equipment and finally install it.

This is the history of the construction of this hospital which we are now looking at as a finished building. I want to take this opportunity to talk about the great responsibility and headaches which our director Raul Gomez Cabrera is going to have to run this hospital. This is serious business. We can look at and appreciate this building from the outside but we have to look what the building is like from the inside. We do not want people to tell the director the day after tomorrow that the hospital is not working after it was inaugurated on 3 December. A hospital does not begin to operate from one day to the next. The hospital began to operate with the outpatient clinic, the clinic of specialties. This is exactly where you are all located, on the roof of the outpatient clinic. This began to operate a few months ago. The operation of a hospital requires at least a year, that is, a complete program must be fulfilled. An inauguration had to take place on 3 December when the outpatient clinic was already operating along with five other clinics in Centro Habana and Old Havana.

In January, other clinics will be operating, other sections of the hospital will begin to operate and this will continue in February and March. In March 1983, the intensive therapy section will start operating. In April, bed use in the clinical services will be increased by 60 percent. In July, the nephrology, hematology, burn center and endocrinology services will begin to operate. In September, the emergency service and 80 percent of the beds will be operational. By October 1983, we are already planning to put into operation the cardiovascular surgery section. In November and December 1983, 1 year from today, we will have the hospital in full operation. It is impossible to get this giant going in just 1 week. If we want to do it correctly, we have to do it little by little. So area residents should not be impatient. If it has taken us years to build, we can well wait 1 year to get it going at full capacity.

This is a special institution, this hospital does not look like or will ever look like the rest of the hospitals in the country. Its functions are, primarily, to provide services. That is, it will offer services of the highest quality, at a level of the best in the world. This is going to be its fundamental function, an essential function, excellent services. But this hospital is going to provide many other services. It is going to be a model, a development center of medical technology, a resource center -- as the chief of the pathology department explained to me. When a puzzling, complicated case comes up anywhere, in Baracoa, in Santiago de Cuba, in Holguin, anywhere in the country, then we will have a committee here made up of not only the best specialists in the hospital, but in the province, to analyze, to offer an opinion, so this hospital will become a center for providing services to all other hospitals in the country.

It will be a center of consultation for all the hospitals in the country. But, it will also be a center of education, a training hospital, different from most of the other hospitals. All our hospitals train students. This hospital will be a training center in two senses. Interns from the school of medicine will not study here. We will only have graduate students. There will be two types of training. One will be highly specialized training. What does highly specialized training mean? That means that specialists from any part of the country will come here, specialists from Baracoa, Guantanamo, Sagua, Mayari, Santiago de Cuba, any province, to gain experience in new medical techniques, in new medical equipment, in new medical procedures.

This means we will have to continue to build. An important building must be added to this hospital. That building will have more areas for laboratories, more areas for repair shops, libraries, information, and also areas for those physicians coming from the interior of the country to train for a period of months. That way they will have areas where they will reside during that time. It will be a center of higher medical training for the entire country. It will train in topics, professional knowledge, general knowledge, international circles of study for specific topics.

National and foreign specialists will be able to participate in the various courses of training that will be offered here. Some of those courses will probably begin immediately, others, later on. This hospital will also have resident physicians to train graduate students as specialists. There will be residences in all clinical-surgical and diagnostic specialties. Thus, this center will become a university of higher medical studies.

The hospital will also offer scientific degrees taught by center physicians and from other units of the national health system. This center will also do research work, will participate in the research branch work of the Public Health Ministry, will cooperatively participate in scientific research work of research institutes, will conduct exclusive research work, will conduct joint research work with international scientific groups. The scientific projects generated by the institution's personnel, before being published or before being submitted to national or international events, will have to be approved by the institution's scientific committee for the purpose of meeting methodological requirements. Scientific research work conducted here will be given preferential attention.

The hospital's resources are 950 beds in 300 rooms; of these, 18 with one bed, 88 with two beds, 20 with three beds and 174 with four beds. They are magnificent rooms. I am sure that this is so, at least from what I have seen and I do not recall ever seeing a hotel better than this hospital, in all senses. The beauty, the finishing touches, the details, the view which is impressive, the Malecon Boulevard and the sea. From those windows you can see the sea at your feet. Because it is 24 floors high, it has a very impressive view.

These are rooms with fewer people. These conditions are more humane for the ill. The hospital will have 30 specialized services. I will not read them all because they are many. Moreover, there will be six consulting specialties, such as genetics, immunology and so forth.

The hospital has three intensive multipurpose care units for burn cases and an emergency section with 20 beds. It has 25 operating rooms, 17 rooms for major surgery and 8 for minor surgery and endoscopy. These rooms have excellent equipment, the best in the world. It also has 50 rooms for doctor offices for the care of 1,500 patients a day. It also has 17 x-ray units and emergency rooms with a capacity for 800 patients a day. As Dr Gomez Cabrera said, the hospital has a very advanced technological equipment. For example, it has computerized axial tomography to provide service nationwide. This is a new equipment introduced in Cuba. It is expensive. It costs more than $1 million. It is very complex and very effective, capable of locating problems no matter how small. Of course, this is the most modern equipment of its kind in the world. This equipment does not miss anything, this equipment is combined with the ultrasonic diagnosis, another very modern piece of equipment which does not use the x-ray pictures, an equipment which examines the body using a different technique.

The hospital also has nuclear medicine diagnosis, a high technology for ophthalmology, modern equipment for physiotherapy, microsurgery for different surgical specialities, modern equipment for intensive care therapy. In the near future, the hospital will also have automatic and computerized equipment in the laboratories, immunological radio tests, fast diagnosis using microbiology, clinical immunology and enzymology, clinical genetics, electronic microscopy, immunochemistry. Some of these words are so unfamiliar to you as they are to us, with the exception of those who understand them like the doctors, technicians and perhaps some students in the detachment -- not the detachment but the vanguard, because those students of the detachment are beginning just now. They are still not familiar with these technical names, names which reflect the enormous progress made by medical science in the last few years.

This is the equipment of the hospital. New equipment will be added constantly in accordance with developments. I would like to stress the quality of this equipment. If one visits the ophthalmology department, one sees so much equipment, what precision, what perfection, what effectiveness. We have never seen this equipment in our country before, not even in our dreams. It can be so beneficial to our population.

There is also something else to which we have given a great deal of attention, even more attention than to the equipment. It is the personnel who are going to work in this hospital. This hospital has become a large center of employment, one of the largest in our capital. It will have more than 2,000 workers. It may even have 2,300 or 2,400 workers, even more. It will depend on the situation. A thorough study is being conducted about the personnel, about the specialists because we hope that the personnel working here will be highly capable. We want to save. If we can avoid having 3,000 workers we should. Three thousand workers means more dining areas, more food, a greater use of elevators. If we can operate with 2,500 workers, that is fine, but the hospital will certainly have the necessary workers to operate at an optimum level and will be kept at an optimum level. The final number of workers has not yet been decided. It will be decided after we learn from experience and after the hospital is operating at full capacity. This is a large center of employment which helps in providing jobs for our population at a time when we read that the world is suffering from growing unemployment.

In Havana we have a problem in reverse. Many times we do not have enough people to fill many vacancies. Of the total workers in the hospital, approximately 15 percent will be professionals and, of these professionals, 18 percent will not be physicians but engineers, biologists, microbiologists, biochemists, chemists, cybernetics specialists, psychologists and so forth. This equipment needs many engineers for maintenance. This kind of hospital no longer requires only physicians but also needs a large number of professionals who are not physicians to operate all this sophisticated equipment.

Everyone in these special services has a chief. There is also a chief on every floor. The operating rooms have chiefs. The intensive care units also have chiefs. Every specialty also has chiefs and there are 30 special services. The comrades in the ministry have done their best in choosing the specialists of greater prestige and authority, of greater experience and knowledge to put them in charge of every one of these specialities. It would be unfair to say that the best are here because there are very important institutes and hospitals in the country which have very good and capable specialists. But, it must be said that the chiefs of these services are among the best specialists in the country. [applause]

The rest of the medical personnel was or will be selected in competitions. The continued incorporation of a higher and more complex technology into the field of medicine makes it necessary for an increase in the number of nonmedical professionals. That is, the personnel supporting the specialized services also has to be selected. The policy observed in the competitions has been the search for young personnel with talent, political integration and personal merits. That is what we are looking for in these competitions for the selection of the rest of the medical personnel. The part in the selection of the physicians and the rest of the personnel in which the party has had an active participation has been the search for quality. It was very satisfactory for us to find that among the nurses some are already university graduates, licensed in nursing, a professional recently created in our country. [applause] To give you a clearer idea of the quality of the medical personnel in this hospital, we can say that in its payroll this hospital has 12 percent of the doctors in medical sciences in the country.

That is the highest degree, doctor in medical sciences. It has 12 percent of all the doctors in medical sciences. Ninety eight percent of the chiefs of services have achieved the category of professors. They are professors.

Population to be cared for: The residents of Centro Habana [applause] -- apparently most people here reside in Centro Habana -- and old Havana [applause]. A total of 270,000 will be privileged users of this institution. Approximately 30,000 residents in the Cerro Municipality who are being carred for by the (Van Troi) polyclinic will also be users of this hospital. This hospital will care for the users of a total of nine polyclinics. But they are not the only privileged users. The Centro Habana clinical-surgical hospital will also be a national hospital. [applause] It will accept cases sent from the most remote corner of the country which, because to the characteristics of the pathology, requires the use of the institutions' diagnostic or therapeutic equipment.

For this service, the hospital will assign 15 percent of its capacity, that is, approximately 145 beds. The equipment which we called computerized axial tomography, commonly called Somaton because it is the patented name... [leaves thought unfinished]. Dr (Valls), chief of that service and an extraordinary enthusiast of these techniques and of the ultrasonic diagnostic techniques, explained to me the plans to organize the use of the equipment in three shifts so that it will offer its services to the entire country whenever it becomes necessary. [applause]

Of course, we also plan to have this equipment in the eastern and central areas of the country, as we have stated before. This is not the kind of equipment that can be installed in every polyclinic of every hospital, not only because it is very expensive but because it is unnecessary, it is useless. It is only needed in certain areas for those cases which require specialized service. But we will have it in the central and eastern areas. In the meantime this equipment will offer its services to the entire country in three shifts.

All emergency cases will be cared for at the hospital's emergency room, no matter the place of origin. Thus, you must know that even though this hospital will offer its services to this area of the city and its 300,000 residents, its services will be offered to the entire country in many spheres, among them as a vanguard center, a resource center, a center of technological development in health services with its research work and training programs for physicians. The entire country will benefit from this institution.

Some of the construction characteristics of the hospital will give you an idea of the complexity of the project. I will simply say that it has a total of 75,500 square meters of construction. The land has been used very well because of the height of the building. The approximate value of this project is 60 million pesos and more equipment will have to be added. It has been built with tiles, marble, Jaimanitas limestone and so forth. Let me give you another idea of the size of this hospital. It has five transformers of 1,500 kw each with an electrical capacity of 7,500 kw. For example, the building having the most electrical capacity was the Habana Libre Hotel with 3,500 kw. This hospital more than doubles the electrical capacity of the Habana Libre. It also has three emergency power plants with a capacity of 2,600 kw. The entire hospital is air conditioned. It will not have to depend on the cool breeze of Malecon Boulevard. It also has four 650-ton turbo generators for a total of 2,600 tons, including three 750-hp boilers. The laundry department has a capacity for processing six tons of clothes a day. The kitchen has the capacity to produce 3,000 rations. It has 17 refrigeration chambers in addition to many sterilization equipment. I am only giving a few figures.

It also has an auditorium with 342 seats, a conference room with 100 seats and 17 classrooms for 17 students each. It has a distribution system of gases for medical use, such as oxygen, nitrous oxide and compressed air, with 5,000 outlets. It has a telephone central with 600 extensions and 80 main lines. It has 50 direct telephone lines and 25 public telephones. It also has soft cold and hot water. In other words, it has everything.

The hospital will also operate under a computerized system. It will have two (SI-310) machines, peripherics with 32 displays. Initially, the hospital will operate with 40 programs which will permit the automation of the hospital activities, such as registrations, discharges, transfers and so forth, as well as patient information, diet, blood donations and urgent laboratory tests. This first step, although modest, is already an important step forward because any world-level institution must move forward quickly. The system will be developed in stages with an administrative section, medicine requisitions, other means of diagnosis, scientific-technical information and automation of clinical history.

A clinical history will be kept on an experimental basis for outpatients who come to see a doctor. Work will be carried out in connection with the Academy of Sciences and the Public Health Ministry -- Minsap -- information center in order to provide information to professional personnel by using bibliographical data.

There are other possibilities being considered for the future. One is to provide greater support to the health areas by increasing the number of specialists in the clinics, supporting research work in clinics during afternoon and evening hours, and starting night services without being disappointed by an initial low response. We believe that we must wait for some time to educate the people. There will be a need to create in the pathological anatomy department a national reference center, a bank for organs and tissues for transplants, to develop eye and kidney transplants, an area of application of traditional medicine. Work is being conducted with the Academy of Sciences and the Minsap science and technology directorate. The new technological equipment arriving in the country should be used in a particular area so that the experience gained can be used in other parts of the country.

These are the characteristics of the hospital we are inaugurating. I have not attempted to describe it. It is not possible to describe this hospital, it must be seen personally, or perhaps on television to really have an idea of what it is. Whatever is said about it is a poor description of the image, the impression or the idea of this center. The lobby is really something to see. Apparently the original project has something to do with this. It is a great hall. I believe it was designed for a stock market center. This is what it was built for because it is an extraordinary hall. This is the lobby of the hospital in addition to the lobby of the polyclinic which is adjacent to it.

We have talked so much about the equipment and the personnel, which is unquestionably good, very good, as will be that to be chosen in the future. The maintenance of this hospital is serious business, very serious. This is one of the things which have a high priority. For example, it has two elevators. These elevators cannot stop running. The 25 operating rooms with all their equipment, the ultra modern equipment in the operating rooms and in all other areas require thousands of spare parts, small parts of all kinds. I talked with the comrade who was designated chief of maintenance on the need to develop a good shop with good lathe operators to produce many spare parts. There will certainly be a need to have a flexible mechanism. As you know, we sometimes have problems for getting spare parts due to the long distances and the U.S. blockade. Very flexible mechanisms will be needed in order for this marvelous hospital which we are going to put into operation to be kept in good shape -- its equipment, power plants, air conditioning, its distribution system of medicinal gases.

In short, in order for this hospital to operate like a clock, it will require special attention from the ministry and state within the scope of our limitations in indispensable resources. We accomplish nothing by inaugurating a marvelous center today and in 5, 6 or 7 years have it deteriorate and most of its equipment remain without use. This will be one of the great responsibilities of the hospital's administration and of the chiefs of services and chiefs of maintenance and all workers in general. Of course, this hospital will require special attention from the state and party so that it may fulfill its functions.

I believe we are celebrating this anniversary of Finlay's birthday and this day of Latin American medicine, not only with the inauguration of this hospital but with a bright future in the field of health. In the city of Havana itself, the plans for a future hospital network provide for the reopening of the Julio Trigo Hospital in a not too distant future. This will give us hundreds of more beds. Later on there are plans for building two new clinical-surgical hospitals which will be located in the municipalities of Marianao and Habana del Este. These units [applause] will contribute to the health system approximately 1,700 beds and a better distribution of this resource in the province. This will represent a 10 percent increase in the total number of beds, and at the same time will raise the number of beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

You all know that we are making an important and serious effort in the field of medical training, a great effort. I do not want to use exaggerated terms, but we could justly mention that there has been an extraordinary effort in the field of medical training. During 1982 a great thrust has been given to the idea of guaranteeing the training of physicians and dentists at a more rapid pace while at the same time raising the quality. Some salient aspects in this sense are the following:

The construction projects of the faculties of medical sciences are being accelerated to guarantee that during this 5-year period all those scheduled projects are completed. They are 18 faculties of medicine. The Carlos J. Finlay medical detachment was created. Some 500 of its members are somewhere around here. [applause] The Mario Munoz Student Vanguard [applause], the Manuel Piti Fajardo Rural Contingent [applause] and a foreign internship in Nicaragua [applause] and a smaller one in the Sahara [applause] were also created. Adjustments to the current study plan in the schools of medicine and stomatology have been incorporated, among them those referring to a greater bond between the student and patient, such as the practice of familiarization and modifications to the internship.

Training has been incorporated in municipal, rural and local hospitals, polyclinics and even in other countries, as I said, where the conditions for it are adequate, such as Nicaragua where 106 physicians have already graduated and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic where 8 graduated, assisted by a valuable team of Cuban specialists working there. Because anywhere you find a good specialist, there is a good professor. [applause] This constitutes a great innovation in the field of medical training. We could add it is a great revolution in the field of medical training.

In this case our country is privileged to be in a vanguard position. Who would have believed that? A municipal hospital transformed into a training hospital. In the old days when we talked about a training hospital, it had to be superior to this and there was nothing like this. It is not that these hospitals can be transformed into training hospitals for all specialties. Many of those hospitals care for children. They can be transformed into pediatrics training hospitals. Others specialize in the problems of pregnancies, childbirths. They can be transformed into obstetrics training hospitals.

They could not be training centers in surgery. The same is the case with a rural hospital. It could be a training center in a new speciality. One which we propose to create is the general medicine speciality. This is interesting. It is very important for the people, the fact that a municipal hospital would become a training hospital. Because then its specialists will be first class and they will also be professors and, at a rural hospital, the specialists will be first class and will also be professors, because teaching increases the quality of medical assistance due to the level of knowledge that the specialists and professors require and due to the level of achievement and study that is demanded.

When we talk about a new speciality such as general medicine, what do we mean by that? I means that until now, a general practitioner studied 6 years and did not continue any more systematic studies or began a specialty and didn't complete it. Therefore, he is a general practitioner. But no sir. We will also make general medicine a speciality that demands 3 years of residency in a hospital in addition to the 6 years of university study. [applause] In other words, this means that we are marching toward a medical training, toward a future in which all doctors will be spcialists including the general practitioner. [applause] All this is a true revolution in teaching, bad students [words indistinct] and good students. It is no longer the case of the worst student who gets sent to Ocujan of Turquino, Baracoa or any other hospital. The best students, the ones with the best disposition, go there, graduate and spend 3 years there. In addition, they can begin studying their speciality there, any specialty they want to study: It can be pediatrics, obstetrics or general medicine. This opens a wide field for the medical students and the doctors and a great possibility for improvement. This also results in a direct and invaluable benefit for medical services.

We are working very hard in an effort to perfect study plans. Therefore, we are gathering the information on positive experiences of the main world centers in the training of doctors and stomatologists. We are collecting data on plans and programs and methods and teaching techniques for training, as well as the way to procure textbooks and other types of scientific literature and the application of new technologies. We are gathering all the information needed to draft a new plan of study adjusted to our country's specific conditions in line with the health policy outlined for the future. We are working to improve the quality of the specialists and to comply with the plan to train 5,000 during the 5-year period. We are drafting a program to begin the speciality on general medicine as we were saying, beginning with the 1983-84 term.

We've held meetings to ask for volunteers among specialists and residents to go to the country's interior in order to support training plans and strengthen medical assistance. The results of this process evidenced the extraordinary disposition of our doctors, who gave a massive and positive response to this call. [applause] Because after all, none of this would have been possible: this hospital or all these training plans. Nothing would have been possible without the attitude of our health workers and without the attitude of our doctors. [applause]

On a day like today, we must proudly recognize the extraordinary attitude of our doctors. We were talking with some visitors and some health leaders from other countries. They ask us: How do you manage? To us it is very simple, but very difficult to understand for others, especially abroad. We happen to manage because of our people's revolutionary spirit, [applause] political awareness and the revolutionary spirit and awareness of our doctors within our people. [applause] To us this is a very simple explanation, but perhaps we don't even realize what this means, especially if we recall that in the past it was very difficult to find a doctor who wanted to go to the rural area and if we recall that there wasn't a single doctor in the Sierra Maestra, with 300,000 inhabitants.

And now our specialists just ask: Where do we have to go? I am no longer referring to a young graduate, a specialist or a resident who is completing his residency or who is done with it. They ask, where do we have to go, because they are willing to go to Baracoa, Maisi, Ocujal or any other municipality in the country, anywhere. Five years.. [change thought] and they have responded massively. This doesn't mean that we are going to send them all. We'll send a small portion. Our people have to recognize what this means. I also believe that our people, wherever these residents or doctors are sent, must do everything possible to solve their material problems, particularly the housing problems because you have to have spirit.

A revolution is not only made up projects and large buildings like this one. The work of a revolution is also and above all formed of spiritual and moral works. As an example we have our doctors, teachers, technicians and internationalist fighters. [applause]

Two thousand teachers have just returned from Nicaragua for a vacation. You should see the conditions in which they carry out their work there! Very difficult, truly difficult conditions. Look for the most inaccessible and difficult place in Cuba, and it will not even be a pale comparison of the conditions in which those teachers work, risking their lives, with substandard food and a total lack of comforts. What spirit. It is very rare for one of them to desert; it is very rare that one changes his mind. And what admiration is felt for those teachers! In the past there were no teachers to send to our rural areas. Today there are teachers who go to Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

And what about the doctors! They are in the most far-off and remote places of the world with great humbleness and commitment. It could be said that a revolution is comprised above all of moral works, and those moral works [applause] carried out by the revolution, created by the revolution, are gigantic; and we see it in this response by our doctors, without whom we could not even dream about what we are talking about. And we expect even more from the detachment. [applause]

In September, a total of 2,124 comrades joined the sixth course of the medical internship. They were distributed in the following way: 456 joined the priority specialities, since we have deficits in some specialities; 135 to anesthesiology; 189 to orthopedics; 30 to pathology; 126 to gynecology and obstetrics; 66 to basic sciences; 200 to Nicaragua; 262 to rural medicine; 342 to municipal hospitals; 266 to the general children's hospital; 404 to the general adult hospital; and 194 to rotating work. [all figures as heard] As we said, the first group of 106 interns already graduated in 1982, And they are currently working as rural doctors. This is possible because we have many good doctors and specialists in Nicaragua who are the professors of these interns. When these interns end their studies, if they join the medical services for 2 years, we have hopes that they can devote at least 1 of those years to the beginning of their specialization, whatever it is, including general medicine.

Our country has 117 rural and local hospitals serving a population of 2,211,196 people, with a total of 3,427 beds and 350 doctors. [all figures as heard] Conditions for teaching have been created in 96 of these centers. A special program has been drafted, and in the next few days a meeting will be held with all the 262 interns in this sector. They will leave in the first few days of January for their respective centers, where they will stay the rest of the course and where they will subsequently provide medical service for 3 years. In other words, those of the the sixth year were not immediately sent. They have had 3 months of intense rotating preparation, and a meeting was held to explain to them all the problems of the rural areas and the medicine in rural areas. They will then take up internships alongside the doctors and specialists who are serving there. These interns will make up the Manuel Pit Fajardo contingent.

At the present time there are intern students at 35 municipal hospitals, with a total of 4,835 beds and 835 doctors. There are 342 interns at these hospitals, distributed as follows: Rotating work, 326; children's general, 11; and adult general, 5. A structure similar to that used in Nicaragua was also applied at these hospitals, with the intern participating in activities at hospitals and polyclinics. A group of specialists has been sent to these centers and support is provided through the respective schools of medicine. This has considerably increased the scientific and assistance levels.

This represents a revolution at the municipal hospitals; this injection of young and enthusiastic forces and the creation of the opportunity for a doctor at Isla de Pinos [as heard] or in any municipality in the country to become a professor.

We have already talked about the Carlos Finlay detachment. We currently have 4,162 students enrolled in the first year of medical sciences, and 307 in stomatology, which gives us a total of 4,469. Of this figure, 4,124 are members of the detachment: 1,184 are male and there are 2,240 female. The remaining 345 students include foreign students, those enrolled with special permission and workers over 25 years of age who have already been studying. In the future, it will be set up so that workers' enrollments will be primarily for middle-level health technicians who are not over 25 years of age. We had cases where people up to 35 years of age were enrolling in the school of medicine. This isn't much, but it is a bit. By the time they have accumulated a fair amount of experience, some time has gone by.

Well, we would all like to study medicine, but they won't let us, they limit us. We have to be self-taught. In the future, this will be one of the guidelines: Enrollment in the detachment of middle-level health technicians. They will have to study and pass their examinations, because we cannot lower the required academic level by a single iota. There are also cases of students who did not pass a course due to health reasons and who then return. If such cases meet the conditions and requirements, they will enter the detachment.

We have a lot of students in medical school this academic year. We have 17,306 medical students at this time, 2,371 in stomatology and 540 studying nursing. This is a new career for male and female nurses. We mentioned this earlier. This amounts to a general total of 20,217 students in medical sciences, which is not bad. The second contingent of medical sciences will have a total of about 4,700. You are very much aware of the rigor and meticulousness with which the students of the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Sciences Detachment are being selected. This is a guarantee for the future.

Between 1982 and 1990, we will graduate approximately 20,000 new doctors, about 20,000 in 8 years. [applause] We will do so with increasing demands and rigor.

Our health indicators continue to improve. Infant mortality in the country in 1981 was 18.5 per 1,000 born alive and it is estimated that in 1982 it will be 17.4. [applause] In the city of Havana in 1981, infant mortality was 15.9, and it is expected that it will be 13.8 in 1982. [applause] No underdeveloped country, no Third World country has indicators anywhere near as good. We are in the very first place.

We have a total of 46,169 medical assistance beds, equivalent to 4.7 per 1,000 inhabitants. In the city of Havana, there are 17,367, equivalent to 9 per 1,000 inhabitants.

It must be taken into account that many patients from other provinces are treated in the capital. Nevertheless, services in the rest of the country will continue to be rapidly developed.

IN 1981, there were almost 50 million medical consultations and 10,512,170 stomatological consultations.

Life expectancy at birth in the 1980-1985 period is estimated to be 73.5 years. These indexes place us not only in first place among all Third World countries, but at a level above many developed countries, as well. [applause]

However, we not only benefit from these successes and victories but we also know how to share them with our brothers of the underdeveloped countries.

Working abroad in those countries we have 1,400 doctors, 52 dentists, 560 nurses, 469 technicians and 32 health workers in other categories for a total of 2,513. [applause] They are in 26 Third World countries, in very faraway countries like Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, Yemen, etc.

When we were talking with friends of a country which has previously given us their cooperation in the medical field, we were explaining how the cooperation and aid that Cuba receives in this field is multiplied in dozens of other countries of the Third World. What we achieve is not only for us. Those 26 countries are benefiting from our progress, knowledge and experience. This number of countries could increase in the future because we are going to have a lot of good doctors.

Our scientific advances, particularly in the tropical area, [sentence as heard] Diseases abound in the tropic; in hot climates; in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the underdeveloped countries. Where hunger and poverty exist there are countless diseases. Imagine that there are countries where every year 250 out of each 1,000 children born die; 250 die. I already said that our rate here is 18.5 and even less is estimated; I think it is 17.4 for 1982. The health situation of so many friendly countries is unbelievable and indescribable.

Our situation in this field will benefit many peoples. I have made a summary here. I have not mentioned everything that we are doing in the health field. I have only mentioned a part. We are doing many more things. We are doing research. We are working to develop the pharmaceutical industry; to develop optics; to solve the problems of the frames, glass, glasses; to learn how to produce in our country the glass. Meanwhile, we have programs to grind glass, to import it unground.

We plan to review the situation in dentistry. Research is being carried out which is useful for our country and other countries. We are developing the medical research centers. We are also developing biology from which many solutions for medicine can emerge. We are developing our Tropical Medicine Institute. I think we will become the country with the most experience in this field because no one has more doctors and technicians working in these tropical countries. We are carrying out a number of programs of scientific development.

Recently teams of eminent professors from our country have been visiting other countries. They have been visiting the world's best universities and medical schools, studying programs, teaching and evaluation methods, audiovisual methods, etc.

We have wanted information from the best medical schools of the world's most aivanced countries in medicine so that later we can compare that information with our texts, programs and methods and from all this to get a synthesis in order to improve our methods for training doctors. We are very optimistic about the possibilities because the essential thing in this is what we said earlier and that is of having the kind of mean, of technicians and citizens that we have. That is why any goal to which we commit ourselves is truly within our reach.

It is good that we say today, as we inaugurate this extraordinary institution, that in the city of Havana alone we are working in 60 health projects. Of these, 40 are medical care centers, 4 pertain to the pharmaceutical industry and 13 to medical education. In the entire country, 23 pediatric intensive-care wards have already been built. Another five are under construction and three are in the project phase. Eighteen medical science schools are under construction and in the process of being completed.

Other important objectives were the recent completion of the San Cristobal and Puerto Padre hospitals. At the same time, the construction of the hospitals of Sancti Spiritus, Pinar del Rio, Villa Clara, Moron, Nuevitas and Contramaestre is being speeded up. There is not a single place in the country which has been forgotten.

Construction of the Matanzas Hospital has also begun. The hospitals of Holguin, Baracoa and Marianao and the pediatric hospitals of Marianao, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila and Bayamo are in the project phase. In the near future, the projects of the Marianao and Habana del Este clinical-surgical hospitals will be begun.

Within the situation of our economic difficulties -- with the sugar prices, the international economic crisis and the intensification of the imperialist blockage -- our revolution and party have nevertheless maintained the priority of the medical services as a basic principle. If we have to touch something else, we do so but we do not touch medical services. That is why with great effort and sacrifice, we plan to continue to develop our health programs with our efforts and counting, to some extent, on international cooperation.

It is just that we give special recognition to the efforts of the builders of this hospital. [applause] These include the engineers, architects, technicians and the workers who directly participated in the project. They have done something really marvelous, we can use that word: Marvelous. To absolutely convince oneself. one must see the hospital. The essential work was done by former Brigade No 8 of Enterprise No. 6 is becoming famous because it has worked on some important projects. [applause] It worked on the Convention Palace, on the Cristobal Hotel, on the Karl Marx, the (Mar Azul) Hotel, on the sixth [street], on the National Theater, on Central Havana's first pediatrics ward built during the epidemic and in 24 days. They were the ones who did this. This enterprise has been acquiring much authority, experience and prestige. To a great extent we owe the excellence of the finish and the quality of this project to them. We are truly satisfied. We could say we feel proud and moved when we see what the hands of our builders can do and create. [applause] One see how we achieve quality, how we are capable of quality. It is a quality that has nothing to envy from any other in any country and I would even ask if in the United States there are many hospitals like this one, if in the United States there are many hospitals which are finished as well as this one despite the U.S. health, technology, etc.

This is a real example worthy of imitation. That marble did not come from Italy; it is from here. I think there are at least 12 colors of marble, very well placed. Those tiles did not come from Europe; they were made here. That Jaimanitas stone did not come from another continent; it came from here. [applause]

The engineering and architectural solutions did not come from anywhere else. They came from here. [applause] Those excellent doctors, technicians of all kinds, those eminent heads of services, those serious and responsible men did not come from anywhere else; they come from here. They were produced and developed during the revolution. [applause] Some of them may be doctors this year, but their spirit of enthusiasm and their dedication were developed with the revolution. They inspire great confidence in everyone, in all of the citizens, who can rest assured that their own health and that of their loved ones, their relatives and comrades will be in the hands of men and women like these, the personnel at this hospital.

I think that they will also stimulate the same spirit in other health centers in our country. We will not stop until all hospitals have the same assistance capacity as this one has, the human quality of this one and the techniques available here. We will not stop until we achieve this.

The responsibility of the workers at this hospital, its staff and its technicians, is great, because the people expect a lot of them. It is not an easy task. It is not an easy task to direct an institution like this one, which functions 24 hours a day, which must function 24 hours a day, taking constant care of all kinds of cases, both normal or unexpected.

The organization of 2,500 workers is not an easy task; it is very difficult and we realize it. But we — the party, the union, the state — must also be in the best position to assist it, so that they will be successful in their task. This hospital, of course, will have a very honorable name. I remember that this was an idea that arose at the very first moment, that this hospital be named after some comrade revolutionaries from here, from Centro Havana -- our revolutionary brothers, three brothers [applause], the Ameijeiras brothers. [prolonged applause] The first, Juan Manuel Ameijeiras Delgado, was killed on 26 July 1953 during the attack on the Moncada Barracks when he was only 20 years old. I understand that he was the youngest of the brothers.

The second, Gustavo Ameijeiras Delgado, disappeared on leaving prison in January 1958. It is known that he was arrested while on his way to the Sierra Maestra. He was beaten and tortured, but they were not able to get a word out of him. The exact place of his death is not known. The third, Angel Ameijeiras Delgado (Machac), died on 8 November 1958, in a house located in (Oazrri) and (Goicurea), when they were surprised by the tyranny's henchmen and defended their lives at a high price. They were murdered in a vile manner once the [word indistinct] ended.

Speaking of this family's ancestry, a day after Angel Ameijeiras was murdered, on 9 November 1958, over Radio Rebelde from the Sierra Maestra, I spoke the following words: Angel Ameijeiras is the third brother to be killed fighting for the liberty of his people. The first offered his life on 26 July 1953, during the Moncada Barracks attack. The second, Gustavo, was arrested on leaving prison a few months ago and was made to disappear without a trace by Colonel Ventura's hordes. The third one, Angel (Machac), was killed yesterday in the streets of Havana. A fourth brother is imprisoned on the Isle of Pines, also for fighting against oppression. A fifth brother, Efigenio Ameijeiras, [applause] disembarked [prolonged applause] he disembarked with "Granma" expeditionaries on Colorada Beach on 2 December 1956.

He is one of the 12 who held the revolutionary banner high durning the difficult days of the Sierra Maestra. The Ameijeiras ancestry is a moving example of heroism, which reminds us of the Maceo family. [applause]

We said this in the Sierra Maestra on November 1958. (Maria de las Angustias Delgado), that deprived Cuban mother, mother of the Ameijeiras, comparable to Mariana Grajales, raised her children on her own. [applause] She faced all of the miseries of those times and instilled in them a love for their homeland. Natives of Puerto Padre, they emigrated to Santa Clara and from there they came to Havana, creating a humble home with their mother at 508 Virtudes Street. I remember that back in the 1970's, when we went to pick someone to be in charge of the project we selected Comrade Efigenio. I have not forgotten that in those days there was nothing and that everything remained to be done. That which we see today was still in the process of being created. I told Efigenio that this hospital would be named after his brothers.

I think that history has soemthing to do with all of this; everything is associated. I think that there is something of the purity of those combatants, their heroism, their virtues, their integrity and their immaculate love for their homeland in the quality of this project.

I want to tell Comrade Efigenio and the workers who have toiled on this project that they have successfully given the project the image of those extraordinary combatants. For us -- and I am sure that for all of you -- this is a moment for reflection and deep emotion, to think that on a day like today we can dedicate this project to those heroes. [applause]

Without any more words, I would say that this is the only way to truly remember and honor heroes. Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause]

RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM DE LA MADRID INAUGURATION

FL041231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez returned to our fatherland after participating in the inauguration of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The Cuban delegation invited to the inaugural ceremony of the Mexican chief of state was one of the highest-ranking among the foreign delegations in attendance.

CASTRO AT FUNERAL OF ARTIST WILFREDO LAM

FL070030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon presided over the funeral services for Wilfredo Lam at the FAR mausoleum. Also accompanying Fidel were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, as well as (Lu) Lam and relatives of the famous Cuban artist.

JAMAICA

LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE OPENS FINAL SESSION

FL061952 Bridgetown CANA in English 1854 GMT 6 Dec 82

[By Anthony Goodman]

[Text Montego Bay, Jamaica, Dec 6, CANA -- The U.N. Law of the Sea Conference opened its final session here today with a warning by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga against any attempts to conduct seabed mining outside an international convention to be opened for signature on Friday. "A small number of countries has raised the spectre of a mini-treaty as an alternative legal regime to the convention in respect of these provisions..." he stated. "But it cannot be possible that the proposed mini-treaty could occupy any legal status in that country that is contrary to the provision of the Law of the Sea Conference. "To the market and production risks inherent in seabed mining under any regime would consequently be added considerable legal, political and economic risks for seabed mining undertaken under the mini-treaty."

The prime minister did not mention any countries by name as contemplating the possibility of seabed mining outside the treaty, the result of nearly nine years of negotiations, but the delegates gathered in the ballroom of the Rose Hall Hotel, at this Jamaican resort, were aware he was alluding to the United States and some of its allies, including Britain and West Germany, who have said they will not sign the convention. They regard its mining provisions as deterring free enterprise and granting excessive privileges to an international seabed authority that is to license private consortia while also conducting mining operations of its own.

Prime Minister Seaga's words of caution were echoed, though less directly, by the president of the Law of the Sea Conference, Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore, who told the gathering: "Let no nation put asunder this landmark achievement of the international community."

The convention was adopted in New York last April 30 by a vote of 130 to four against with 17 abstentions. The United States was joined in opposing the accord by Israel, Turkey and Venezuela, which each has objections to different parts of the treaty.

The convention sets a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea and a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone in which coastal states have control of all natural resources, including fish, oil and minerals.

There are provisions for peaceful navigation through these zones and for ships and aircraft passing through narrow straits.

The resources of the ocean-bed beyond national jurisdiction -- chiefly ore-bearing rocks containing nickel, copper, manganese and cobalt -- are declared to be the common heritage of all mankind. They are to be exploited through a so-called "parallel" system in which an international seabed authority will licence private companies and consortia and also carry out mining through its own operations arm called the enterprise. [passage indistinct]

This will enable them to take part as non-voting observers in the work of a preparatory commission that is due to begin work in Kingston, Jamaica, next March on drafting a detailed mining code and arranging for the establishment there of the international seabed authority. All countries signing the convention will serve on the preparatory commission as full voting members.

Many delegations hope that the work of the commission will help dispel objections that now prevent some countries from becoming parties to the convention.

This view was expressed by the Canadian deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, Allan MacEachen, the first national delegate to address the conference today. Acknowledging that some governments had difficulties with the seabed mining provision of the accord, he said: "We hope that these problems can be resolved through the development by the preparatory commission of rules, regulations and procedures. "Canada looks to their satisfactory resolution. If the preparatory commission adopts a realistic and pragmatic attitude the future is assured. Mr MacEachen said if states were allowed to select arbitrarily those provisions they would recognize or deny, "we will see the end not only of our dream of a universal, comprehensive convention on the law of the sea, but perhaps the end of any prospect for global cooperation on issues that touch the lives of all mankind."

The United States is due to address the conference on Thursday. Its delegation is led by Ambassador Thomas Clingan, professor of maritime law at the University of Miami.

Ambassador Paul Engo of Cameroon, chairman of one of the main committees of the Law of the Sea Conference, said states could not pick and choose to be bound only by those aspects of the convention that were convenient to it. He also said the U.S. could not afford the discomforts of isolation, especially over a treaty whose negotiation accorded central priority to its declared vital interests.

Ambassador Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid of Egypt said all states had the full right to protect their national security. "Egypt's understanding of the principle of freedom of the sea and the principle of innocent passage and transit passage fall with the framework of this established general principle," he said.

Jorge Castaneda of Mexico said it would be contrary to the spirit of international cooperation if a limited number of industrialised states, standing apart from agreements reached at the conference, were to act through a "mini-convention" to recognise among themselves concessions they might unilaterally grant to their nationals for the exploitation of the deep seabed resources.

Alfonso Arias Schreiber of Peru said his government was studying the convention in a wide-ranging national debate. The Peruvian envoy, whose nation's constitution includes provision for territorial waters extending 200 miles, said Peru would not sign the convention here this week, but that did not prejudge its final position.

Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the so-called "Group of 77," compromising some 120 developing nations, Mr Arias Schreiber said any measures concerning the international seabed area that were incompatible with the convention would be "without international validity." Other states would then have to adopt measures to protect their interests, he said.

Law of Sea President Speech

FLO62240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2224 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, Dec 6, CANA -- The president of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Ambassador Tommy T.B. Koh, sees the latest session, which opened here today, as "the end of a long and arduous journey."

In his opening remarks to the conference, Ambassador Koh said: "When we set out on this jorney to secure a new convention on the law of the sea, covering 25 subjects and issues, there were many who told us that our goal was too ambitious and not attainable. We have proven the skeptics wrong and we have succeeded in adopting a convention covering every aspect of the uses and resources of the sea."

The questions now to be answered, according to Ambassador Koh are: Whether the new convention is a significant improvement on the pre-existing law, and will it survive the test of time. He told the conference that "if we were to ask the gods on Mount Olympus to judge the result of our work, we should probably be informed that the new convention has many short comings and is far from ideal."

He noted, for example, that the creation of the exclusive economic zone and giving substantially the whole of the continental margin to coastal states, with revenue-sharing limited to the area beyond 200 miles, was not the most equitable way of redistributing the wealth and resources of the oceans among people.

"We will also be told that the convention contains ambiguities and even loop-holes," he said. "[We] readily agree that the new convention has many imperfections."

Ambassador Koh stated, however, that the convention was the best that could be achieved, given the existing realities in the world and the need to accommodate the competing interests of 160 states. He said: "We must not allow the best to become the enemy of the good. The undeniable fact is that the new convention constitutes a very significant improvement on the pre-existing law and that it had succeeded in promoting several important interests of the world community."

The convention president said he believed the conference has succeeded in that it brought together a critical mass of colleagues who were outstanding lawyers and negotiators. "We have succeeded because we did not regard our counterparts in the negotiations as the enemies to be conquered," he added. "We considered the issues under dispute as the common obstacles to be overcome. We worked not only to promote our individual national interests, but also in pursuit of our common dream of writing a consitutuion for the oceans."

His closing appeal was: "Let no man put asunder this landmark achievement of the international community."

GOVERNMENT SIGNS BAUXITE DEAL WITH USSR

FL032145 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] The government has successfully concluded a new deal with the USSR for the sale of one million tons of bauxite annually, which will yield a total of $20 million over the next seven years, which is $4 million more than would have been yielded by the former agreement which involved the sale of alumina, the prime minister, the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, told the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr Seaga, speaking in the debate on a motion moved by him amending the basic rate under the Bauxite (production levy) Act, told the house:

"We have recently concluded discussions with the Soviet Government in relation to the sale of bauxite to that government, in place of the arrangements which existed for the sale of alumina. A seven-year contract for the sale of alumina, commencing in 1984, of 250,000 tons per annum has, as a result of negotiations, been changed to the sale of one million tons of bauxite per annum from 1984, over the same period.

"The Soviet Government has expressed an interest in making this change, because they are building their own alumina plants and what they need is bauxite for the plant rather than alumina. We have complied and met their wish, on the basis of which a new contract which provides for the sale of one million tons per annum as of 1984, and in 1983 there will be a trial shipment of some 200,000 tons. The net foreign-exchange earnings projected from the sale of 250,000 tons of alumina from 1984 would in today's prices have yielded some $16 million in net foreign-exchange earnings. Correspondingly, the net foreign-exchange earnings from one million tons of bauxite in today's prices would yield approximately $20 million. So that there is an improvement in terms of the actual change in contract which in net foreign-exchange earnings is somewhat better than that obtained originally," Mr Seaga said.

Speaking on the motion before the house, which seeks to lower the basic rate for bauxite on which the levy is calculated, Mr Seaga said that early in the year an order was made setting the base rate for bauxite at U.S. $20.54 per ton, based on a projected average realized price for primary aluminum of U.S. 68 cents per pound. However, this price was based on an anticipated element of recovery in the mining sector of the economy which has not materialised. And, in fact, primary aluminium sales for the first half of this year have been roughly at a level of 59 cents per pound, as compared with 77 cents per pound for the corresponding period in 1981.

Mr Seaga said that it was not expected that there would be any further improvement in price for the rest of this year and, accordingly, the government had to adjust the average realized price to a more realistic figure. And this had been done by adjusting it to 60 cents per pound of metal, on which basis the basic rate would have to be lowered from $20.54 cents to $18.81 per pound. He said that it was to be realised that, at the end of the year, when actual assessment was made of the averaged realised price, an adjustment would be made and refund would have to be made by the government on over-payments based on a price which was higher than the average realised price; or, alternatively, there could be a further payment by the companies, if they had paid less than the average realised price. Setting the price as close as possible to the true price minimised the need for any final adjustment. On the averaged realised price for 1982, the 8.38 million tonnes of bauxite which would be mined would provide U.S. $277 million in net foreign-exchange earnings, which compared with U.S. $317 million in 1981 from 11.6 million tons.

Speaking on behalf of the opposition, Mr Horace Clarke said that his party was happy that the contract with the USSR, despite the 'harsh statements' about negotiating with the Soviet Union, was still on stream.

Mr Clark asked the prime minister of state, based on the protocol signed with the USSR, to what extent the trade with the USSR would be increased, and if the net that we anticipated of $20 million would include the elements of reverse trade that had to take place.

Mr Seaga said, in reply, that it was quite possible that other areas of trade might become mutually advantageous to both countries and a Soviet delegation was currently in the island exploring those possibilities, following the visit of a Jamaican team to Moscow to study various projects. The projects discussed had been whittled down to a small number which might have possibilities which were being checked out.

The resolution was passed by the house.

## BOLIVIA

### STUDENTS DENOUNCE RIGHT-LEFT CONVERGENCE

PY061954 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] La Paz, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The students' union of the La Paz Medical School denounced in a manifesto today the convergence of the reactionary right and of the ultraleft in Cochabamba. The students' manifesto states that the right is furiously trying to defend its interests, while the ultraleft is ready to serve the interests of imperialism. In another passage of the manifesto, the students report that the paramilitary groups of Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez are trying to reorganize in order to overthrow the popular government, using as a pretext the latest economic measures adopted by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

At the same time, thousands of workers, students and housewives invaded the streets to reaffirm their democratic faith and show their support to the popular regime, according to the picket signs displayed at the rally.

## COLOMBIA

### ROK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 6 DECEMBER

PA070345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Dec (AFP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop arrived in Bogota tonight on a 4-day official visit to Colombia. The minister is responding to an invitation from the government headed by Conservative Belisario Betancur. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo greeted Kim at El Dorado International Airport. Kim will meet with Lloreda Caicedo tomorrow to discuss bilateral matters. Kim heads a delegation which includes Energy and Resources Minister So Sang-chol, Deputy Foreign Minister Chae Won-no and Commerce and Industry Deputy Minister Chin Ho-kum, as well as 7 businessmen and 12 reporters.

On Thursday the prime minister will meet with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. He will also meet privately with Belisario Betancur. The main topics of the talks between the Colombian and South Korean leaders will be the international and Latin American situations, bilateral relations and a possible increase in trade. Kim will leave for Lima on Friday.

## VENEZUELA

### FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO PAYS VISIT TO FRG

For Hamburg DPA reportage on Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, including talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on strengthening bilateral relations and coordinating political actions in the future, and an exchange of views on the international situation and the crisis in Central America, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 7 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.